Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

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OLUME X. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1876. NUMBER 14.

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NOW FOR GOOD MEAT AT BOT- TOM PRICES!—The undersigned de- sires to inform the public that he has opened a MEAT MARKET in the building recently occu- pied by Lewis Rodgers, on Centre street. Fresh meat of all Kinds on Monday and Friday evenings of each week. My terms will be STRICTLY CASH, and prices much lower than elsewhere in Ebens- burg. D. H. ZAHM. March 2, 1876.-tf.

TOUCH NOT!—Having bought at Sheriff's sale as the property of JOHN WEAKLAND, and left with him during my pleas- ure, 1 bay mare, 1 black horse, 1 two-horse sled, and 2 sets harness, I thereby warn all persons not to interfere or meddle in any way with said pro- perty. MRS. ANN ADAMS. Clearfield Twp., April 7, 1876.-3t.

J. B. McCONNELL, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, LORETTO, PA. Office formerly occupied by Dr. Jamison. Night calls can be made at Post-office. [5-14.-6m.*]

J. GALLITZIN LAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

COAL AND LIME for sale in large or small quantities by March 24, 1876.-tf. EVAN MICHAELS.

THE GOLDEN SIDE.

There is many a rose in the road of life
If we would but stoop to take it!
And many a tone from the better land,
If the querulous heart would make it.
To the sunny soul that is full of hope,
And whose beautiful trust ne'er faileth.
The grass is green and the flowers are bright,
Though the winter storm prevaileth.

Better to hope, though clouds hang low,
And to keep the eyes still lifted,
For the sweet blue sky will still peep through,
When the ominous clouds are rifted.
There was never a night without a day,
Or an evening without a morning;
And the darkest hour, so the proverb goes,
Is the hour before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasure,
That is richer far than the jeweled crown
Or the miser's hoarded treasure.
It may be the love of a little child
Or a mother's prayer to heaven,
Or only a begger's grateful thanks
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling
And do God's work with a ready heart
And hands that are prompt and willing,
Than to snap the delicate minute threads
Of our curious lives asunder,
And then blame heaven for the tangled ends,
And sit, and grieve and wonder.

THE FATAL NAIL.

On the evening of June 20, 1837, a pedler on horseback stopped at the smithy of one John Steele, on the outskirts of the town of Tickhill, near Doncaster, England. Several persons were in the smithy at the time, beside the blacksmith and his son Richard. The peddler asksd Steele to shoe his horse as quickly as he could, as he wished to reach Doncaster early, and get a bed at his old place, for the next day being "Statutes," or fair, a number of visitors would be looking for accommodation.

While the smith was attending the peddler's horse, another stranger arrived, also on horseback, and likewise desiring the smith's services, as his horse had cast a shoe.

The two strangers and the loungers got into conversation, and the peddler finally opened a mahogany case, which was suspended by a strap from his shoulder, and exhibited his wares, which consisted of rings, gold and silver chains, watches and so forth. On the last comer's hearing that the peddler was going to Doncaster he offered to accompany him, as he was going in the same direction; adding that as he was a stranger the peddler might take him to some house where he could get accommodations. The peddler replied that he was going to "The Traveler's Rest," on the outskirts of Doncaster, as it was a good house and he knew the landlord.

When the smith removed the shoe from the horse of the last comer, he examined it closely, remarking that it had been made in Holderness, pointing out the fact that the nail was peculiarly made, having a half split in the head, and saying that it was a Holderness fancy.

"I'll keep this nail," the smith said, and drove it as a wedge into the handle of a small hammer, where it passed through the head.

The peddler sent for a flagon of ale, and they stood drinking and talking for some time. When the blacksmith joked the peddler about being in such a hurry when he first came in, he laughed and said:

"Oh that's all right. I've made up my mind to sleep in the big out-house, where I have often slept before; it's comfortable, and you can take anybody you like in there, you know," the peddler added, with a wink.

When the two men were ready to depart, the peddler took a large wallet from the valise on the saddle bow and paid the smith. The peddler seemed to make rather ostentatious exhibition of his wallet, which was crammed with bank notes and gold.

The two men rode off together, and the smith cleared his place and closed it for the night.

In due time the peddler and his new friend reached "The Traveler's Rest," and told the landlord they would sleep in the outbuilding in the rear, in which there were several beds. The landlord said there was good accommodation there, and promised to make them comfortable. The peddler retired first, and the stranger remained behind to have supper and linger over his ale. At 11 o'clock he went to the building, and five minutes later the landlord observed the light put out.

Next morning, neither the peddler nor his friend appeared, and the landlord went to the outbuilding to arouse them. He found the door open, and on entering the room discovered the peddler in his shirt, lying on the floor at the far end in a pool of blood. His head was battered in, and near him was lying a hammer with blood and hair on the head. He was dead and cold.

When the alarm was given it was found that the horse belonging to the man who had accompanied the peddler to the inn and occupied the same room with him, was missing, and suspicion at once fell on him as the murderer. The authorities were notified, and officers were in pursuit of the supposed assassin before the day was an hour older. They tracked him to Coninbro', but lost track of him just outside that town, on the road to Sheffield. The keen eyes of the officers, however, caught sight of a horse among the brambles in a valley to the left of the road, and there the man was captured. He was terribly frightened—so much so as to be unable to articulate for some time. Strapped to the saddle bow was a valise, and on opening it a heavily filled wallet, identified as the peddler's, was found.

Before the coroner the prisoner, who said his name was Henry Scott, told a most astounding story. He said that when he went to the out-house the peddler had already gone to his bed, which was a high, old fashioned tent bed, with curtains. Scott took a bed at the opposite end of the room. This bed had curtains also, as the room was large and draughty. He placed his clothes on a chair, and flung his valise, or holsters, on a bit of carpet at the side of the bed. When he put out the light, he observed that the moon was shining full into the room. He lay awake for some time, and presently heard footsteps in the room. The next moment the curtain of his bed was gently drawn, and he saw a face looking down upon him. He lay quite still, though greatly alarmed. The face disappeared, and retreating footsteps were heard. He arose on his elbow and peeped through the curtain. He distinctly saw two men at the further end of the room, near the peddler's bed. They passed round the foot of it, and disappeared at the other side. That moment he heard a scream and a scuffle, and saw the legs of the peddler protrude from the curtains. There was a scuffle, a surpressed cry, and the next moment the peddler bounded from the bed and ran screaming "murder!" toward Scott's bed, holding his valise at arm's length. Two men followed the fugitive, and Scott, horrified and fear-stricken, slipped from his bed on the other side and hid himself in a closet. He heard the groans and blows and the sound of retreating footsteps; then all was still. The next instant, however, the door opened, other footsteps were heard along the floor and the curtains of Scott's bed were hastily drawn. The visitant, whoever he was, uttered an oath of disappointment and fled from the room.

After waiting for some time, Scott came forth from the closet, and found the peddler lying on the ground, dead. Scott was in a terrible dilemma, and saw at a glance that he would be suspected of having murdered the peddler. Panic-stricken, he hastily dressed himself, picked up his valise from the floor, took his horse from the stable, and departed from the inn, resolving to seek safety in flight. It was daylight when he reached Coninbro', and then for the first time he discovered that the valise which he had taken from the floor was not his, but the peddler's, which he had no doubt dropped when the murderers fell upon him, and in the place of which they doubtless seized and carried off Scott's, which lay on the carpet close by.

This extraordinary story was not believed by the coroner's jury in the face of all the damning evidence against Scott. It was shown that he had seen the peddler produce his wallet from the valise, in the blacksmith shop; that he had offered to accompany the peddler to Doncaster, and that he had taken up his quarters at the same inn, and slept in the same room with the murdered man. Beside this, he was captured with the valise in his possession, and what better evidence of his guilt could there be?

Scott was sent to jail, and in due course tried for wilful murder. Out of charity a young lawer undertook his defense. The evidence for the prosecution was clear and convincing, and Mr. O'Brien—afterward Sergeant O'Brien—the prisoner's counsel, saw no chance of his client's escape. The principal witnesses against him were the blacksmith, John Steele, his son Richard, the men that were in the smithy when the peddler and Scott first met, the landlord of the inn, who swore that Scott urged the peddler to go to another inn, and the officers who found Scott with the peddler's valise in his possession.

The hammer with which the murder had been committed was produced in the trial, and shown to the jury. One of them remarking to the court that it was a blacksmith's shoeing hammer, Mr. O'Brien quickly asked to be allowed to look at it, and he examined it closely. Then he stood up and handed it to the prisoner. Scott glanced his eye over it for a moment, and then handed it back to his counsel. The next instant he clutched it, drew it from Mr. O'Brien's grasp and scrutinized it with the most intense interest. Then he leaned on the dock and spoke in a hurried tone to his counsel. The latter, with flushed face and hasty movements, made his way to the side of the prosecuting officer, and conversed with him in a low tone for several minutes. The prosecuting officer then spoke with the judge, and after a few seconds, beckoned an officer and whispered to him a few words. Mr. Steele, the blacksmith, was recalled to the witness stand by Mr. O'Brien, who said:

"Mr. Steele, you are an old and experienced blacksmith, are you not?"

"Yes, sir," Steele answered, with a perceptible tremor in his voice.

"Did you work at your trade in Holderness?"

"Yes, sir, when I was a young man."

"Anything peculiar in the manufacture of horse shoe nails in that district, Mr. Steele?"

"I think there is, sir."

"Pray tell us what the peculiarity is, Mr. Steele."

"The head is divided like, in the middle."

"Anything like the head of that nail used as a wedge in the handle of that hammer, Mr. Steele?" the counsel asked, handing the witness the weapon found near the body of the murdered peddler.

The witness' hand shook like a leaf as he reached it out for the hammer, his cheeks grew deadly pale, his lips became parched, and though he held the hammer in his hand, his starting eyes were fixed on his questioner.

"Anything like that nail?" Mr. O'Brien repeated, calmly looking at the witness.

"Yes, sir," Steele replied, at length, with difficulty.

"Should you say that nail had been made in Holderness, Mr. Steele?"

"It looks like it, sir," was Steele's reply.

"Mr. Steele," the counsel said, moving almost close up to him, and standing so that judge and jury could see both witness and interrogator distinctly, "did you ever see that hammer before you saw it in this court?"

The witness gave a gasp, and then recovering himself, said:

"Yes, sir; I saw it in the hands of the coroner."

At this juncture there was a disturbance in the court, and the officers were seen striving to prevent a young man from quitting the room.

The young man was Richard Steele, the blacksmith's son.

"Let me go," he said. "That's the old scoundrel that did it. He knows that hammer is his well enough. He knows that he planned the whole thing and led me into it. I'll turn king's evidence; I'll blab the whole story. Let me go, and I'll hang the old villain, though he is my father."

The scene that followed cannot be described. Suffice it to say that a *nolle prosequi* was entered, and Scott was transferred into an important witness, Steele and his son being duly indicted and tried for the murder of the peddler. Scott swore to the blacksmith having taken the nail from the old horse shoe, remarked that it had been made in Holderness, and driven it into the hammer head as a wedge. The hammer was furthermore identified as having belonged to Steele, and testimony was given which showed that the blacksmith and his son were absent from home the night of the murder, a marketman swearing that he had passed them near Doncaster, in the direction of Vickhill, at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 21st of June. But the evidence that settled their fate was furnished by Scott's valise, which they had taken at the time of the murder of the peddler. It was discovered in the ash heap at the back of the smithy. Steele and his son were convicted and senenced to be hanged, and both made a full confession to the following effect:

Steele, sr., resolved on the robbery and the murder, if need be, of the peddler, immediately after he discovered that the man was possessed of a large sum of money. After the peddler and his companion had quitted the smithy, Steele closed it, and communicated to his son his design respecting the peddler. The son, who was a profligate man, assented to the scheme. Both were about to start after the two men and get ahead of them by a bridle path, but the smith changed his plan. If they did that, they would have to attack them both in the open road and on horseback. The smith knew the inn to which they were going, and was well acquainted with the out-building in which they were to sleep. He proposed, therefore, that they should rob the peddler in his sleep, and only use violence in case it were necessary to secure their safety. When they entered, the smith went toward Scott's bed, while Richard remained near the door. Finding the man they wanted was not there, Steele and his son approached the other bed and found the peddler asleep, knowing it was he from his bald head. They tried to remove the valise on which he slept from under his head, but he evidently had his hand in the strap and the tug awoke him.

The reader knows the rest from the story told by Scott. After the smith and his son had quitted the room with what they supposed was the peddler's valise, Steele's mind misgave him, and a dread that Scott had been an observer of the bloody deed, and recognized the perpetrators, seized him.

He hurried back to the room, resolved to brain Scott if he found him awake. On discovering the bed empty, the smith dropped the hammer in afright, the only explanation to his mind of Scott's absence being that he had witnessed the crime and quitted the place secretly to give the alarm. The smith and his son departed panic stricken, and on reaching home discovered to their intense mortification and disappointment that the valise for which they had murdered a man and exposed themselves to the gallows, contained only a few old clothes and a Bible. Steele and his son were hanged at York, December 8, 1837.

THE advantage of having a dress reform woman for a wife—Time, midnight; scene, a bed chamber; two pair of pants hanging over a chair; enter the bloody minded burglar; sees pants. "Aha! curse on 'em! one man I would brave; two I will not face." Exit burglar in alarm; burglar deceived; only one man in bed; other pants belong to his wife.

A TRUE STORY FOR BOYS.

Many years ago, a gentleman from the town of Methuen, Mass., while on a visit to a prominent merchant in Boston, was asked by the merchant if he knew a boy in Methuen that he could recommend to work in his store.

At first the gentleman could think of no one, for he knew none but a faithful, honest boy would suit the thrifty merchant. At length, however, he called to mind a boy of excellent character in his neighborhood, but feared he would hardly do, as his parents were very poor, and he had no education or other advantages to fit him for such a position. But the description of the boy's habits pleased the merchant so much that he handed the gentleman a dollar with which to pay the boy's fare to Boston by stage, and requested him to send the lad to the city, and if on a personal interview all should not prove satisfactory, he would pay his fare back home again.

The gentleman, as requested, visited the boy's parents, and stating the merchant's proposal, advised them to send the boy for trial. He then gave him the dollar which was sent to pay his fare to Boston, and departed.

Under similar circumstances ninety-nine out of every hundred boys would have said, "Now for a good time! I never saw a city, and never rode in the stage. Oh there will be so much to see, and it will be such a long ride, and here is money to pay my fare." Not so with this boy. Putting the money carefully in his pocket, he said to himself, "This is the first dollar I ever had; how I wish I could save it. It is only twenty-five miles to Boston. I can walk there in a day. I'll do it, and save my dollar."

His mother patched up his clothes as well as she could, and early the next morning the little fellow parted with his parents at the door of their humble home, and set out on his long tramp to the great city, which he reached, tired and dusty, a little before sunset. He soon found the merchant, who sternly asked, "Where have you been all day? The stage came in two hours ago." The boy thought he had displeased the merchant at the outset, and with downcast head and tremulous voice he answered, "I did not come on the stage, sir." "Did not come on the stage! What do you mean? Didn't I send money to pay your fare?"

The boy thought it was all up with him sure, and amid gathering tears he managed to reply, "I'm very sorry, sir—I did not mean to offend you. I thought I would walk and save the dollar. I never had one before."

Placing his hand gently upon the boy's head, the merchant replied: "My little man, you did exactly right. Come home with me and get some supper." Then turning to a bystander he remarked, "I wouldn't take a thousand dollars for this boy, to-day."

That boy has grown to manhood and has since become widely known in business circles. He is now owner of the extensive mills at Methuen, the Pemberton mills at Lawrence, a banking house in Boston, and one of the finest farms in Massachusetts.

A FAMILY DISCUSSION.—Yesterday noon a bold, bad boy who lives on Columbia street went home from school and said: "Dear mother, mayn't I go in my bare feet this afternoon? None of the boys wear shoes in the spring." But his mother said: "No, my darling boy, I cannot let you go barefooted, and, if you tease me about it, I will wattle your tender cuticle with the unkind end of a cheerful skate-strap." So the bold, bad boy closed the debate with a sigh, and, when the yeas and nays were called, his motion did not prevail, and the house soon after adjourned. But the boy went out of the yard by the alley-way, and took off his shoes and stockings, and hid them behind the wood-pile, and scudded merrily off to school, and everybody admired his flat, muddy, bare feet. But when he got out of school the ground was covered with snow, and he had a very solemn time hippity-hopping back home. When he got there he couldn't tell a wood-pile from a haystack, and his shoes and stockings might as well have been in the middle of the ocean for all the good they did him. So he went into the house, and, after a great deal of filibustering, he made his report, which was tabled, and the house went into committee of the whole on the state of the boy. His mother took the floor, and after an exciting and highly interesting session the committee rose and the house adjourned, while the boy rubbed such portions of his anatomy as he could reach, and framed a bill for the more perfect prevention of chilblains.

THE HONEST NEWSBOY.—A newsboy was passing along the street, when he chanced to discover a purse of greenbacks. He was at first inclined to conceal it, but, repelling the unworthy suggestion, he asked a venerable man if it were his'n. The venerable man looked at it hurriedly, said it was, patted him on the head, gave him a quarter, and said he would be President yet. The venerable man then hastened away, but was arrested for having counterfeit bills in his possession, while the honest newsboy played penny ante with his humble quarter and ran it up to $2.62.

MORAL:—Honesty is sometimes the best policy.

WONDERFUL GIFT OF GAB.

A SPEECH TWENTY-SIX HOURS LONG.

The longest speech on record is believed to have been made by Mr. De Cosmos, in the Legislature of British Columbia, when a measure was pending whose passage would take from a great many settlers their lands. De Cosmos was in a hopeless minority. The job had been held back till the eve of the close of the session; unless legislation was taken before noon of a given day the act of confiscation would fail. The day before the expiration of the limitation De Cosmos got the floor about 10 A. M., and began a speech against the bill. Its friends cared little, for they supposed that by 1 or 2 o'clock he would be through, and the bill could be put on its passage. One o'clock came and De Cosmos was speaking still—hadn't more than entered upon his subject. Two o'clock—he was saying "in the second place." Three o'clock—he produced a fearful bundle of evidence, and insisted on reading it. The majority began to have a suspicion of the truth—he was going to speak till next noon and kill the bill. For a while they made merry over it; but, as it came on to dusk, they began to get alarmed. They tried interruptions, but soon abandoned them because each one afforded him a chance to digress and gain time.

They tried to shout him down, but that gave him a breathing space, and finally they settled down to watch the combat between strength of will and weakness of body. They gave him no mercy. No adjournment for dinner; no chance to do more than wet his lips with water; no wandering from his subject; no sitting down. Twilight darkened; the gas was lit; members slipped out to dinner in relays, and returned to sleep in squads, but De Cosmos went on. The Speaker, to whom he was addressing himself, was alternately dosing, snoring, and trying to look wide-awake. Day dawned, and the majority slipped out in squads to wash and breakfast, and the speaker still held on. It can't be said it was a very logical, eloquent, or sustained speech. There were digressions in it, repetitions also. But still the speaker kept on; and, at last, noon came to a baffled majority, livid with rage and impotence, and a to single man, who was triumphant, though his voice had sunk to a husky whisper, his eyes were almost shut, and were bleared and bloodshot, his legs tottered under him, and his baked lips were cracked and smeared with blood. De Cosmos had spoken twenty-six hours, and saved the settlers their lands!

LOVERS' WOOINGS.

"Probably there is no instance in which any two lovers have made love exactly in the same way as any two other lovers, since the world began."—*Sir Arthur Helps.*

Barks insinuated.
Vivien charmed Merlin.
Alexander made a bonfire for Thais.
Paolo read naughty stories to Francesca.
Hildegarde took the bull by the horns.
David played it rather low down on Uriah.
The Merchant of Venice soft-soldered Portia with a lead casket.
The garrulous female in the Arabian Nights told her husband stories.
Milanion had a close race for Atlanta, but he played the apple game on her.
Victoria sent for Prince Albert and told him she wanted him. She was victorious.
In the Polynesian Islands they win their hearts by beating their heads with a shillalah.
Harry the Eighth and Bluebeard were off with the head of the old love before they were on with the new.
Dr. Johnson poked the tobacco in his pipe down with his sweetheart's finger—a warm token of affection.
Tristram did it mostly with a harp, and was likewise a good liar. His two Isoldes were too many for him.
Bothwell was inclined to Marie and locked her up in his castle. It worked as well as Peter's pumpkin shell.
Cobbett's wife caught him with the grace with which she used her wash tub. She never was known to use it after the wedding.
Sam Romily, the famous lawyer, killed himself because his wife died, while a good many others kill themselves because they won't die.
Nicholas of Russia wanted to pop at a dinner table, but didn't like to be caught at it, so he imbedded a ring in a lump of bread and handed it to her.
Le Sueur, the French painter, tried to brush up a flame with a nun, and suicided because he couldn't have none. [Grammar is of no consequence where a pun is to be made.]
Charlemagne's secretary was caught by a snow sparking the Emperor's daughter at midnight, and she carried him home on her back, so that his footsteps shouldn't be traced. The Emperor heard of it, and saddled him on her for the rest of her life.

THE LOST GARDEN OF EDEN.—Take the garden of Eden for instance. If Adam had been left alone ten to one he'd have stopped there till now.

All he had to do was to walk up and down the flowey paths of Eden, smoke his mild cheroot, and count the animals.

Happy man.
Blessed existence.
And what happened.
Why, Eve happened—and that ended it. I often think of the jolly times the old folks might have had, if they had been contented.
No work.
Everything handy.
Private menagerie in the back yard.
All the fruits in their season.
No clothes.
No weekly bills.
No tailors.
No patent bustles.
No servants.
No crowded cars.
No high hats before them at the opera.
No Trade Unions—but, hold on, I guess there was a Trade Union, for Cain and Abel were on a strike at a very early period.
Come to think of it, however, there was no Cain and there was no Abel till after the fall.

—Dry buckwheat flour, if repeatedly applied, will remove entirely the worst grease spots on carpets or any other woolen cloth, and will answer as well as French chalk for grease spots on silk.

HESOID wrote 2,700 years ago:

Let no fair woman tempt thy sliding mind
With garment gathered in a knot behind.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - April 21, 1876.

The difficult problem now attempting to be solved by the leaders of the Radical party outside of this State is, for whom will the delegates from Pennsylvania to the Cincinnati Republican National Convention vote, when they discover, as they soon will after the first ballot, that Hartranft has been set up as a mere blind by Cameron, Mackey & Co.? The indications are that Cameron will transfer them to Blaine's "strutting turkey gobbler," Conkling, of New York. Hartranft will be a wiser and a much less ambitious man after the adjournment of the Cincinnati convention, and very probably will thereafter not attempt to get above his business.

THE headquarters of the Democratic State Committee have been established at Harrisburg and a meeting of the committee was held at that place yesterday. On more than one occasion we have advocated the policy of making Harrisburg the place where the Committee should be located during the campaign. It only remains now for the Committee to appoint some well known, energetic Democrat in Philadelphia to take charge of the organization of the party in that city. If the right man is selected—a man who will act for the highest interests of the party and not for the political advancement of a few ambitious men—the result cannot fail to be satisfactory.

STILL another charge is made against poor, fallen Babcock, and it is about the worst yet. The New Orleans *Democrat* squarely asserts that the appointment and confirmation of the infamous Billings as District Judge to succeed Durell was brought about on a strictly cash basis by a ring, of which the chief members were Senator West, Babcock and Porter. Billings is said to have offered $45,000 for the place to brother-in-law Casey, who communicated the proposition to Babcock and Porter. The latter are represented as eagerly undertaking the job, while Casey, frightened by the numerous investigations then just beginning, backed out. The others went ahead, and the appointment was made. The story is very circumstantially told, but needs confirmation.

A BILL having been passed by Congress and signed by the President for the redemption in silver coin of the fractional currency now in circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury last Tuesday issued a circular of instructions to the proper officers for carrying the law into immediate effect. The silver coins, which will take the place of the familiar fractional currency, will be of the denominations of ten, twenty, twenty-five and fifty cents, and will be paid by the Treasurer at Washington, or Assistant Treasurers of the United States in all the principal cities, to any person presenting currency in amount not exceeding one hundred dollars. The appearance of these new and bright silver coins will be a reminder of the days before the late war, the financial necessities of which caused them speedily to disappear.

DOM PEDRO, the Emperor of Brazil, who arrived in New York last Saturday, remained only two days in that city. On Sunday morning he attended mass at the Cathedral, in Mott street, and in the evening went to the Hippodrome to hear Moody preach and Sankey sing. On Monday he started for San Francisco, by way of Chicago, and will return in time to be present at the opening of the Centennial Exposition on the 10th of May. He intends remaining in this country until the 12th of July, when he will sail for Europe. He is 50 years of age, and is the first reigning monarch who has ever visited the United States, excepting the King of the Sandwich Islands. He is a thoroughly educated man, a wise and enlightened ruler and a friend of progress and reform. His uniform friendship towards this country will insure him a cordial welcome wherever he goes. The area of Brazil, the immense country over which he rules, is greater than that of our own, containing over *three millions* of square miles, with a population of about 13,000,000.

ON Monday last the members of the House of Representatives proceeded in a body to the Senate chamber, headed by the speaker and clerk, to attend the opening of the impeachment trial of General Belknap, late Secretary of War. At 12:50 the ex-Secretary with his counsel, Messrs. Carpenter, Black and Blair, entered and took seats provided for them. Mr. Carpenter read and had filed a plea denying the jurisdiction of the Senate to try Belknap on the articles of impeachment, as he was not an officer of the United States at the time said articles were presented to the Senate—that he has not since been nor is he now an officer of the United States, but is a private citizen of the United States and of the State of Iowa. Mr. Lord, one of the managers on the part of the House, asked that time be allowed them until Wednesday to consider what reply shall be made to this plea of Belknap's, and it was so ordered by the Senate. If the Senate decides that it has jurisdiction of the case, although Belknap is not now in office, the trial will proceed; but if it refuses to entertain jurisdiction, the case of course falls to the ground. The discussion of this preliminary and controlling question will probably occupy several days.

We called upon the *Freeman* last week to publish Mr. Buck's letter stating that those who stand away would get $200, and that the receiver of the letter could see who did get the money by watching the eyes and hays. The *Freeman* refused to publish the letter, although requested to do so, because Mr. Hannan's name was not among the number voting, nor does it make any allusion to the letter this week, although again urged to print it. Mr. Buck plainly intimated in that letter that Hannan would get $200 for staying away, and the fact that he was in communication with a Mr. Embick gives color to the truth of his assertion. The fact of his recording his vote in favor of the bill *after* it had become a law without his vote stands for nothing. Even Embick couldn't object to that.

We commend to the careful consideration of the Democratic constituents of Hon. Jack the above extract from the *Freeman*, and the testimony of Petroff, herewith published.

The *Freeman* has put on record Hannan's intimacy with Mr. Embick.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

When the editor of a newspaper utters a deliberate falsehood he is always compelled to resort to another in order to make it appear plausible. If the editor of the *Tribune* did not know the difference between Col. Embick, of Williamsport, and Mr. Embick, a Democratic member of the House from Franklin county, who, as we said last week, telegraphed to Mr. Hannan on Tuesday morning, the 4th, to take the first train from Johnstown to Harrisburg, the insinuations contained in the above paragraph might carry with them some force. But he *does* know it, and what he says about "a Mr. Embick" is with intent to deceive. The Williamsport Embick is a member of the Lumbermen's Association and was therefore at Harrisburg as an *enemy* of Peter Herdic's monopoly and in favor of the passage of the boom bill. He may be a scoundrel and have attempted in a corrupt way to manufacture votes in its favor, as sworn to by Petroff before the committee of investigation. *The* Embick of whom we are speaking was a *friend* of the boom bill, for which Mr. Hannan had uniformly voted when in his seat. Embick's purpose being to strengthen and not to weaken the boom bill, would he, as meanly and falsely insinuated by the *Tribune*, attempt to purchase the *friends* of the bill to dodge the vote on its final passage and thus perhaps defeat it?—Such is the logic and the lying of the *Tribune*, and by such low arts it stoops to mislead its readers and create suspicion against the integrity of Mr. Hannan. Whatever else Embick may be, he is not the arrant fool the *Tribune* represents him by making him appear as fatally bent upon strangling his own pet measure, the boom bill, by bribing its friends *not to vote for it*. We could comprehend the force of such a proposition if made by Herdic, but to impute such supreme folly to a member of the Lumbermen's Association is worse than a crime.

We decline to publish Mr. Buck's letter to us on the demand of the *Tribune*. The editor shall not be furnished through us with an opportunity wilfully to misrepresent Mr. Buck, just as he has maligned Mr. Hannan. It is sufficient for us to say that Mr. B. in his letter to us, dated March 29, makes no allusions whatever, either directly or otherwise, to Mr. Hannan, nor does he mention his name, but simply informs us that money was being corruptly offered to members to change their votes on the final passage of the boom bill, and that he himself had been offered $400 to do so—a fact which he testified to afterwards before the investigating committee.

AFTER the second day's examination of witnesses before the boom bill investigating committee, it was decided that in the future the committee would sit with closed doors. It is impossible, therefore, to state what has been the character of the testimony, or who are implicated, until the report of the committee is presented and the evidence published. It is known, however, that when a member has sworn that he was offered money to control his vote, and in one instance in which the witness actually produced the bribe ($300) which had been handed to him in an envelope, the person implicated has given the statement a flat contradiction under oath. Where there is so much perjury, such an offsetting of one oath by another, it is difficult, if not impossible, to sift the truth from the falsehood, but when the testimony is printed it may be possible to point with some certainty to the *honorable* gentlemen who have been bought like sheep in the shambles. It is proper to state that the committee has been unable to procure the personal attendance either of Col. Embick or Peter Herdic, that good and pious man who, at his own expense out of his boom plunder, builds churches in Williamsport for other people to worship in. He was in New York a few days ago, but scarcely had the public settled down to the conviction that he had become a devout attendant at the religious exercises of Moody and Sankey than he skipped off to Boston, where he may or may not be at present writing.

ON Tuesday last the President sent to the Senate a message vetoing the bill, adopted by both houses, reducing the annual salary of the Presidential office from $50,000 to $25,000. As we have not yet seen the veto we do not know what reasons he assigns for refusing to give the bill his approval. By the terms of the bill it was not to take effect until from and after the 4th of next March, the day on which Grant's successor will be inaugurated, and his refusal to sign it may be regarded as an indication that he still hugs the delusion of a third term, and on that account is opposed to cutting down the pay.

IN the great wheat-growing regions of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan there are said to be good prospects for an immense yield, and the reported deficiency of the crops in Europe, if confirmed, will maintain prices here even though the crop should be large.

The Safe Burglary Investigation.

INDICTMENT OF BABCOCK AND FLIGHT OF HARRINGTON—LETTER FROM THE BURGLAR EMPLOYED TO BLOW UP THE SAFE.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Another and a very important step in the safe burglary business was taken to-day, in the indictment by the grand jury of Babcock, Harmont by the grand jury of Babcock, Harmer, Whitley and Benton as co-conspirators in that outrage. It is understood that the court will not punish those who have turned state's evidence, and have been promised immunity in case they tell the whole truth. But the indictment is intended to prevent their escape from justice in case they tell anything less than the whole truth. The rumor that Harrington had fled the country is said to-night to be true, and it is further stated that he has been urged and assisted to leave by the other conspirators, who know that he is bankrupt in both reputation and fortune, and have been much alarmed lest he also should tell all he knows. Chairman Knott has received the following letter from the burglar Miles, who blew up the safe and who is now serving out a fourteen years' sentence at Windsor, Vt., for the Barre (Vt.) bank robbery. It will be seen that he directly implicates Harrington. Evans and Babcock in the conspiracy, and intimates that he did a good deal of dirty work during the safe burglary trial. The letter is as follows:

WINDSOR PRISON, Vt., April 10, 1876.—DEAR SIR: You will pardon the liberty I take in dropping you this note, I trust, when I state that I feel I have borne the stigma of that notorious Washington safe burglary affair already too long. I take this means to state to you the following facts: I was the principal party engaged in and present at the blowing open of the safe in the district attorney's office of the night of April 24, 1874. In the month of March of that year I was sent for by Colonel Whitley, the chief of the secret service detective department, and by him told there was an investigation then going on as to the district affairs at Washington and he wished me to see Nettleship and go to Washington and see if it was not possible to do something to break the force of this investigation; that prominent officials were involved, and if I would go there I would be well paid, etc. I met Nettleship several times in New York, and finally went to Washington and met him there, where he introduced me to Harrington, with whom I canvassed over the matter and finally agreed to do the job on the 24th, but as the time approached Nettleship began to show the white feather—so much so that I did not feel warranted in proceeding farther in the matter without some further assurance or protection, not wishing to embark in a job of that nature without first being assured of protection. This was finally promised by Harrington, Evans and Babcock. I then went ahead and did the job. But as they wished to make a sort of Fourth-of-July affair of it, the matter became very much mixed. However, I carried out my part of the contract to the letter. I am at your service if I can in any manner assist your honorable committee in furthering the ends of justice. I remain, your very obedient servant, G. E. MILES.

Care Hon. J. B. Bailey, Windsor, Vt.

General Babcock expected his indictment and, with his surety, was awaiting in the office of Colonel Cooke, who was one of his counsel in his St. Louis trial.

The indictment charges Orville E. Babcock, Richard Harrington, Hiram C. Whitley, Ichabod C. Nettleship, Thomas P. Sommerville, George E. Miles (alias "Blis," alias "Williams") and Walter Brown (alias "William Bento") with having on the 13th of April, 1874, conspired to injure and oppress Columbus Alexander, and that in pursuance of said conspiracy they did procure said Brown and the said Miles to break and enter the office of the attorney of the United States for said district, and to take therefrom two books of one John O. Evans and to carry them to the residence of said Columbus Alexander.

A rumor has prevailed that evidence is before the grand jury sufficient to indict Marshal Sharpe on a charge of packing the jury that tried the safe burglary conspirators in 1874, but it can be positively stated that no examination of witnesses on that branch of the case has yet taken place.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—No new arrests have been made in the safe burglary cases, but no trouble is anticipated in obtaining the presence here of Whitley, Nettleton, Hayes and Cunz whenever they are wanted. Whitley's pardon depends upon his testifying in the case, and upon his testimony depends the entire case against General Babcock. Harrington's whereabouts are unknown at the present time. There are rumors that he is purposely evading apprehension. The opinion prevails, however, that he will not keep out of the way any length of time, but will come forward and take his chances upon a disagreement of the jury in the trial rather than hide for years to come. The evidence of his guilt is said to be very positive and conclusive, as all the witnesses were connected with him at one time or another before and after the burglary. Rumors have prevailed and statements made that the grand jury have evidence before them implicating ex-Governor Shepherd, Thomas Shepherd, Dr. Sharp and others, but it can be authoritatively stated that there is not a particle of evidence in the district attorney's office or in the hands of the grand jury implicating any other person whomsoever besides those already indicted. Some suspicion has been directed toward Chief Detective Clarvoe, but there is no evidence against him in the safe burglary case. It is not believed that Marshal Sharpe was in any way guilty of packing the jury, as has been charged. He may, however, have unwittingly used a list of names for talesmen put into his hands by Harrington or some of his friends, and while this will be the subject of investigation it is not believed by the district attorney that any guilt will attach to him. District Attorney Wells has been very vigilant in the safe burglary, and will bring it to trial at the earliest practicable moment but does not expect it will be reached before the middle of June. There are several important cases waiting for trial, including the Sugg Fort and Witowski frauds, the Parkman-Brooks cotton claim and others which will be tried before the safe burglary can be reached.

—At a meeting of the Bar Association of New York last week, Mr. Charles O'Conor made a speech denying certain recently published charges to the effect that while pretending to serve Mrs. Forrest gratuitously in the famous Forrest divorce suit, he had actually exacted a fee of $40,000 for his services. Mr. O'Conor positively denies that there was any understanding that his services were to be rendered gratuitously, and then shows that the only charges in his bill, except the money lent to Mrs. Forrest or expended in her behalf, were $7,500 for fourteen years' services to January 1, 1863, with interest thereon from that date to November 9, 1863, and $2,500 for other and subsequent services without interest. Mr. O'Conor asked for a committee of inquiry, which was granted. In a statement submitted to the association Mr. O'Conor advances the theory that the quarrel between the Forrests was only a device of the tragedian to divert attention from financial failure resulting from the erection of the "castle" on the Hudson, which he had not the means to finish, and, as is apt to be the result of such devices, it ended in the destruction of his home and left a dark spot on his fame.

INGERSOLL'S official majority for Governor of Connecticut—3,675.

Upheaval in the Highlands.

A CAVERN NEAR SUGAR LOAF MOUNTAIN VOMITS FORTH EARTH, SAND, WATER AND FISH—A WONDERFUL PHENOMENON ATTENDED BY LOUD SOUNDS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 13.—At the foot of Sugar Loaf Mountain, on the east side of the Hudson, near the northern entrance to the Highlands, is the handsome residence of Mrs. Wade. Opposite, in the Hudson, is Pollipell's Island. The ground on which the Wade mansion is located is 800 or 1,000 feet above the level of the river, the back-ground being Sugar Loaf, 1,000 feet higher. A strange occurrence took place within a thousand feet of the house yesterday afternoon. James McManus is the railroad flagman near the spot. He was in the rock cut north at three o'clock in the afternoon mentioned, when he heard a singular noise—a sort of rattling or crackling. To use his own words, "I thought the Storm King was tumbling." In a minute after there was another rumbling and rattling louder than the first, and almost immediately after a third report. Said he, "I have heard powder explosions and sharp claps of thunder, but I never heard such a noise as that." He ran south to ascertain the cause, and found the railroad track for 500 feet covered with stones and boulders, and sunfish and perch. He looked up the hill and saw a chasm 300 feet in width and 50 feet in depth, and from it fully 50,000 tons of dirt and sand had, to all appearances, been lifted up and hurled into and across the cove below. The cove is 500 feet in width, and the avalanche swept through it and over it to the Hudson River railroad track, tearing down fences and covering the track six inches deep with stones, dirt and fish. Huge trees were hurled in every direction, and the water the entire length of the cove was disturbed.

At seven o'clock in the evening there was another report, and another mass of earth was hurled to the cove below. At eight o'clock yesterday morning there were two more reports, and more dirt was displaced. What is stranger still, almost immediately after the last reports, a torrent of water burst from the bottom of the cavern, from where the earth had been hurled, and plunged down the side of the hill, cutting a ravine five feet deep in a brief space of time and the volume of water is increasing hourly. When the fact is stated that there is no pond or stream near the spot except one a mile back of Sugar Loaf, the sudden appearance of so large a stream of water from the bottom of a cavern fifty feet below the surface of the ground, is remarkable. Trees thirty feet in height were hurled a distance of 1,000 feet.

Scores of people visited the spot to day, but not one could satisfactorily explain the occurrence. It was not a land side. It certainly looked like an eruption, for to all appearance the thousands of tons of earth must have been forced upward and outward to the cove below. The result of this upheaval can easily be seen from the windows of passenger trains. All around the chasm the ground was undisturbed except where the immense mass of earth struck it as it tumbled into the river. The indications are that there will soon be another upheaval there, and the trackmen are watching the track closely. The occurrence has revealed tons of the finest sand where it was thought no sand existed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 13.—McManus, the flagman, says that two reports were heard near the chasm last night and one this morning, and additional quantities of earth have been thrown out. The amount of debris has greatly increased since Wednesday noon. A huge whitewood tree, a foot in diameter and fifty feet in length, has been hurled from the top of the hill a thousand feet, butt on, into the bed of the rock, where it struck an immense bowlder, which split it almost in twain. Now and then great masses of earth slide downward into a jumbled mass, damming up the water for an instant only, when it bursts from its confines with redoubled fury and passes onward to the cove beneath.

ORESTES A. BROWNSON, the distinguished theological author and controversialist, who, twenty years ago, was famous the world over, died at his residence in Detroit, Monday, in which city he made his home since the discontinuance of his once famous quarterly review, aged 72 years. Mr. Brownson had a most remarkable and varied career. His childhood was passed in a lonely farm-house amid aged people and without the pleasures which usually surround childhood. His reading and study were exclusively religious, the creed catechism, and treatises on theology taking with him the place of the primer, juvenile stories, and fairy tales. His first aspiration was to be a clergyman. In his 15th year he joined the Presbyterian denomination. His reading having been enlarged, he changed his views, and in 1825 became a Methodist, preached and lectured for several years in different villages of New York and New England, and wrote for and edited various publications, disseminating through all these channels views which were not as clear as they were bold. He had just begun to tire of the pulpit, when making the acquaintance of Robert Owen he entered enthusiastically into the latter's social-reform projects. In 1825 he assisted in the formation of a workingman's party in New York, probably the first in the country.

Despairing of the success of the movement, he again turned his attention to religious subjects, and being fascinated by the writings of Doctor Channing he became, in 1832, a Unitarian minister. In 1836 he organized a congregation in Boston, of which he remained the pastor until 1843. In the meatime his studies had been incessant, and he had become intimately acquainted with the works of the French philosophers. In 1843 he established the Boston *Quarterly Review*, to which he contributed largely, his bold views upon society and the church, and his protests against the tendencies of Protestantism attracting wide attention, and eliciting heated discussions both in this country and in England. In his summary, essays, and books, he pushed abstract principles to speculative results, and, tested nearly every belief and doctrine entertained in his time, and, as he affirmed, found them all erroneous. He then turned to the Roman Catholic Church as the only one not founded by man, and as the only religious belief adapted to the nature and destiny of the human family. In 1844 he entered the communion of the Church, from which period dates the end of his career as an investigator of different systems of religion and schools of philosophy. He wrote much afterwards, and especially in defence of Catholic doctrines. Translations of many of his works were made in Europe, and he was there, and in America, recognized as one of the foremost thinkers and writers of his age.—*Phila. Press.*

—A married man left home the other day, says the Springfield *Republican*, stating that he would be gone all night. His wife despatched a messenger to a gentleman friend, who came to pass the evening, and late at night they drove out to a distant hotel, returning early in the morning. About half way home the team they were driving collided with another, and when the occupants of both got out to disentangle the horses, the occupants of the other carriage were found to be the husband who had gone to Salem "on business," accompanied by a woman. Little was said on either side.

News and Other Notings.

—Grant's old home, Galena, went Democratic at the recent election.

—An Armstrong county cow gave birth to three calves last week. Mother and children doing well.

—It is feared at Gloucester, Mass., that the schooner Kearsarge has been lost, with all on board. Her crew numbered ten men.

—Ten funerals occurred in Phœnixville recently in one day. Nearly all the persons buried had died of typhoid fever or pneumonia.

—The old house of Horace Greeley, in the woods of Chappaqua, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Friday morning. It was unoccupied.

—A large cast iron chain of thirty-eight links, to represent the thirty-eight states, has been manufactured for the centennial by a Philadelphia firm.

—Girard has a fine scandal, in which a certain married man, a prominent citizen, is charged with improper intercourse with a milliner of that place.

—Nine Presidents served in the Senate prior to their election. None of them, however, passed directly from the Senate chamber to the White House.

—The widow of A. T. Stewart has transferred to Henry Hilton all the right and title of her late husband in the business of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co.

—Henry J. Arms, aged eighty-three years, was tried in Berks county on a charge of assault and battery with intent to ravish. He was only convicted of assault.

—A pressing machine for the use of smugglers has been invented, whereby forty yards of ribbon, worth some $60, can be carried in an ordinary watch case.

—A shell recovered from the wreck of the Merimac exploded at Portsmouth, Va., Navy Yard on Saturday, killing two negroes and severely wounding several others.

—An incendiary fire at Mechanicsburg, Pa., Friday night, destroyed about a dozen buildings, including several residences. The loss is estimated from $30,000 to $40,000.

—Mr. Stewart sent a shipload of flour to the poor in France in 1871. This fact is not so generally known as the donation made to the Irish at the time of the famine in that country.

—Barnum has organized a new show. To convey it he has 100 patent solid steel rail road cars, all his own, and to carry it on he employs 1,100 persons, and 600 horses and ponies.

—A large lump of coal was shipped from near Brockwayville to the Centennial last week. It is 7 feet 11 inches long, 3 feet 3 inches high, 3 feet 3 inches broad and weighs four tons.

—Gen. Sabert Oglesby, who commanded the division of Gen. Jackson's army nearest the river at the battle of New Orleans, is still living in Texas. He was 100 years old in February last.

—An aged pair, living in Syracuse, who had been married for fifty-three years and who had often wished that they might die at the same time, died last Thursday within the same hour.

—Dr. Mudd, who was sent to the Dry Tortugas for setting the leg of Wilkes Booth, just eleven years ago, is now a member of the Maryland Senate. He is, however, a Republican.

—Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, will celebrate, the coming month, the golden anniversary of his elevation to the priesthood. It may be also stated that he is the longest-consecrated bishop in the United States.

—The N. Y. *Herald* on Saturday published a quintuple sheet containing 120 colums, 75 of which were advertisements, said to be worth $12,000. And yet Jim Bennett cannot afford to get married till next spring.

—The Sheriff of Butler county has had a writ of *quo warranto* served on him, as some parties wish to ascertain by what authority he holds his office, as it is claimed that he used illegal means to secure both his nomination and election.

—Gen. John McDonald, of "crooked" whisky notoriety, has been sentenced at St. Louis, Mo., to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary and $5,000 fine. W. O. Avery was sentenced to two years imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

—The editor of the Philadelphia *Times* was in court on Friday and demanded a speedy trial on sundry libel suits; the prosecutor, one M'Kay, was also ready, but the court was not, and the impatient litigants had to go over until next term.

—A butternut in a good state of preservation was found in the centre of a large sandstone, by some workmen on the oil exchange at Parker, Pa. The stone was taken from an old stone house on the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets.

—A lady in Keene, N. H., recently gave birth to a healthy and well formed child that weighed but two pounds, whereupon her disappointed husband remarked that he wouldn't have believed that she would be guilty of such contemptible meanness.

—Ella M'Collinan was shot in the head by her lover, John E. M'Namara, at the Arcade Hotel, Corning, N. Y., on Sunday. She died in ten minutes. Jealousy was the cause of the deed. Both were about 20 years of age. The murder escaped.

—A married man was committed to jail at Pottsville on Wednesday, for an attempted outrage on a girl aged thirteen years, while she was picking tea berries in company with two companions, who gave the alarm and frightened the beast away.

—Hon. John S. Payne, a full-blooded African, and a native of Richmond, Va., has been elected Governor of Liberia. He is one of the ablest and most esteemed citizens of the republic, and has been a minister of the Liberian Congress for twenty years.

—We like cheek, remarks the Pottsville *Standard*, but when Brockway, of the Bloomsburg *Columbian*, pronounces such veteran Democrats as F. W. Hughes and Hon. Hendrick B. Wright "mere political adventurers," isn't it about time to take Brockway's measure?

—The towboat Dictator, belonging to Huse, Loomis & Co. and C. E. Beliers, of St. Louis, collided with the bridge at Hannibal, Missouri, at 5 o'clock on Monday morning and was completely wrecked. Harry Young, the clerk, and eight others of the crew were drowned.

—On the 3d inst. the champion bale of cotton was exhibited at Memphis. It was cased in blue silk of American raising and American manufacture, and on being brought to the Cotton Exchange it secured the premium of $1,000 offered for the finest and earliest cotton of the season.

—Mr. James Branson, of Guthrieville, Chester county, is the owner of a pigeon that has fed and roomed with a dog for nearly a year past, and if the dog is approached by any one, it will fight equal to any game chicken. It does not associate with anything but this dog.

—Madame Bonaparte Patterson, of Baltimore, whose severe illness was mentioned a few days ago, is recovering. She long ago expressed the belief that she would reach the age of one hundred years, and, although over ninety, is remarkable for her tenacity of will and physical endurance.

—Benjamin Wills and his two sisters were equally determined on the question of his marrying—he that he would, and they that he shouldn't. This was in Bangor, which city is greatly excited by the row in the Wills family, which is wealthy. Benjamin got married, and while in Portland on his bridal trip, the sisters had him arrested as a lunatic. A medical examination, however, demonstrated his soundness of mind, and he was liberated.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, Wanamaker & Brown's "Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the building on?"

Attendant. "Sir? The East corner of Sixth and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of flooring, and covers space once occupied by more than twenty different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement, on long low counters, and taken thence one of the proprietors to the inspector's room on the fourth floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters?"

A. "Come to our fifty 3rds and see! We keep 70 hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments,—besides two machines that do a dozen men's work each, at a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as being well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal?"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all through, that enables us to put our prices down to the people as we do."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into Stock it is ticketed. Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it, so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 30 or 40 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days you may see 100 in the various rooms and aisles of rooms, selling to the throngs of customers."

V. "You do an order business by mail and express?"

A. "Very great. All over the country. Our perfect system and rules of business make it possible to please every person."

V. "I suppose you harvest immense different departments?"

A. "My dear sir! we have a separate check-book with its own system for each department, thoroughly revised."

V. "Will you name a few?"

A. "With pleasure. Entrance, for those who prefer to enter by the Sixth street door, ready-made clothing, with its Men's Department, the Shirt Factory, with its machine-room for the making, the Piece-goods Department, and the Tailoring Department, both for the making for our store. The Garment Department, Receiving Room, Packing Room, and Delivery Department, all separate and distinct from those before. The Special Order Department. The Boys' Department. The Boys' Department, with its separate cutting and making rooms. The Children's Department, with its separate cutting and making rooms. The Hat Department, with its separate entrance for those who prefer to enter by the Sixth street door. The Chief Cashier's office, with its book-keepers, and the Cashier's Department. The Superintendent's office, with its clerks, and the Superintendent's Department. The Advertising Department, with its clerks, planning, writing, and preparing for the printing-press. The Engraving Department, with its artists, engravers, and all the machinery for the making of the cuts. The Printing Department, with its presses, and all the machinery for the printing of the circulars, pamphlets, and books. The Bindery, with its machinery for folding, pasting, stitching, and binding the books. The Mailing Department, with its clerks, and all the machinery for the mailing of the circulars, pamphlets, and books. The Shipping Department, with its clerks, and all the machinery for the packing and shipping of the goods. The Engine-room, with its engines, boilers, and all the machinery for the running of the entire establishment. The Carpenter's Department, with its carpenters, and all the machinery for the making of the cases, packing-boxes, and all the wood-work for the entire establishment. The Paint-shop, with its painters, and all the machinery for the painting of the cases, packing-boxes, and all the wood-work for the entire establishment. The Blacksmith's Department, with its blacksmiths, and all the machinery for the making of the iron-work for the entire establishment. The Tinsmith's Department, with its tinsmiths, and all the machinery for the making of the tin-work for the entire establishment. The Plumber's Department, with its plumbers, and all the machinery for the making of the plumbing-work for the entire establishment. The Gas-fitter's Department, with its gas-fitters, and all the machinery for the making of the gas-work for the entire establishment. The Electrician's Department, with its electricians, and all the machinery for the making of the electric-work for the entire establishment. The Watchman's Department, with its watchmen, and all the machinery for the watching of the entire establishment. The Janitor's Department, with its janitors, and all the machinery for the cleaning of the entire establishment. The Stable, with its horses, and all the machinery for the feeding of the horses. The Coach-house, with its coaches, and all the machinery for the cleaning of the coaches. The Harness-room, with its harness, and all the machinery for the cleaning of the harness. The Blacksmith's Department, with its blacksmiths, and all the machinery for the making of the iron-work for the horses. The Wagon-shop, with its wagons, and all the machinery for the making of the wagons. The Paint-shop, with its painters, and all the machinery for the painting of the wagons. The Blacksmith's Department, with its blacksmiths, and all the machinery for the making of the iron-work for the wagons. The Tinsmith's Department, with its tinsmiths, and all the machinery for the making of the tin-work for the wagons. The Plumber's Department, with its plumbers, and all the machinery for the making of the plumbing-work for the wagons. The Gas-fitter's Department, with its gas-fitters, and all the machinery for the making of the gas-work for the wagons. 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The Harness-room, with its harness, and all the machinery for the cleaning of the harness.

V. "Stop-stop! I'll be crazy!"

A. "Indeed it will take you a week to go through Oak Hall's establishment, and then you will not have seen it all. You must come to our fifty 3rds and see! We keep 70 hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments,—besides two machines that do a dozen men's work each, at a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as being well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

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A. "Why sir, on busy days you may see 100 in the various rooms and aisles of rooms, selling to the throngs of customers."

V. "You do an order business by mail and express?"

A. "Very great. All over the country. Our

—Judge Hilton, one of the executors, says in reference to the business affairs of the late A. T. Stewart, that they would be continued the same as if deceased were still alive, and that all plans and projects in operation or in prospect at the time of his death would be faithfully carried out.

—Mrs. Tyler, widow of the ex-President, and the only woman who ever married a President while he occupied the White House, is visiting in Washington. She is yet on the sunny side of sixty, and preserves much of the beauty and sprightliness which, thirty years ago, made her the belle of the capital.

—President Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, have invited the widow of ex-President Polk to visit the Centennial Exhibition. Should she accept the invitation, a sleeping car will be sent to take her to Philadelphia, where she will be hospitably entertained.

—Forest county, one of the richest in timber and coal, and probably containing as much if not more oil than any in Western Pennsylvania, is soon to be scene of active operations. Three companies, beside many individuals, are making preparations to tap the oil belt that is believed to run from the Clarion development to Bradford.

—Mr. James McLaren, a native of Paisley, Scotland, now residing in Erie Pa., was born in the year 1770, and is consequently a hundred and six years old. His health is still comparatively good. He migrated to Canada when quite young, and from there to Whitehall, N. Y., where he was naturalized. He was married at the age of 48 years.

—The Portland (Maine) *Press* of Saturday editorially declares that the claim recently allowed by the United States House of Representatives for land on the border of Aroostook county, in that State, under the treaty of 1842, is bogus, and that the appropriation of $35,000 therefor is a steal. The assertion is made on the authority of an army officer conversant with the facts.

—The championship bicicle race for fifty miles, between D. Stanton, the English champion, and W. L. McClellen, the American champion, took place on Monday night at the rink, New York, and resulted in a victory for Stanton. McClellen broke down on the sixteenth mile, and also on his twentieth mile, when he left the track altogether. Stanton finished the fifty miles in three hours and four minutes.

—Bedford county shows the soundest financial condition probably of any county in the State. The Inquirer publishes a list of the townships, towns and boroughs comprising nearly the entire county which have money out at interest, giving Saxon credit with the largest sum in proportion to population—the amount being $83,784. The sum total out on interest belonging to the different districts aggregates nearly $545,000.

—At the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Braddock's, on Friday last, a steel rail ninety-six feet in length was rolled. On Saturday this was supplemented by another which is one hundred and twenty feet long. These rails weigh sixty-two pounds to the yard, and the last is believed to be the longest section of heavy steel rail ever rolled. Both are perfect, and it is the design to take them to the Centennial for exhibition.

—The perseverance of the father of Charlie Ross should be encouraged by the news that Mr. E. C. Mahony, of South Windham, Conn., has just found a daughter near Mendota, Ill., who was stolen twenty-three years ago. The woman guilty of the crime of abduction in this case confessed her malefaction at death's door, giving names and other data by which the daughter put herself in communication with her thankful parents.

—The three Archbishops who have just been subject to heavy fines by the High Court at Athens, in Greece, for procuring their offices through corrupt means, do not belong to the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic, but of the Greek Church, which is the established religion of the kingdom of Greece. There is but one Archbishopric of the Roman Catholic Church in Greece, and the incumbent of the office is not appointed by the Greek Government, but by the Pope of Rome.

—Perry township, Berks county, lays claim to the healthiest man of his age and probably the healthiest in the State. He is seventy odd years old, never rode in the cars and says he never will. His morning ablations are performed at a spring fifty yards from his residence, which he visits, rain or shine, without shoes or hat on. During the winter season he breaks the ice with his bare feet. He possesses an erect, robust and healthy frame. So says the *Tribune and Dispatch.*

—Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the schooner Katie, which left Mulgrave port on the 22d ult., for Barton, with 63 passengers, several of whom were women and children. Nearly all whom were for Gloucester, Mass., where the men were to engage in the fisheries. No tidings have been

E CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

IDAY, - APRIL 21, 1876.

OCAL AND PERSONAL.

e, There, and the Other Place.

A Good Friday for rain was the last

Gentle Spring—sure pop this time—
es have "skin."
A 23.00 pound steer was slaughtered in
ville last Friday. Much meat.
Altoona shouldn't suffer for want of ice
Altoona has a Frohsinn Singing Society.
ge as it has a Frohsinn Singing Society.
Mr. Martin Rist is about to erect a large
ner factory in Conemaugh borough.
ers to suckle.
Mrs. Hamilton McDowell has been ap-
postmistress at East Conemaugh,
postmaster, resigned.
B. Buchanan, resigned.
When an editor says "money wanted at
office," you can rest assured that he is
office" you can rest assured that he is
earnest. Likewise dead broke.
Jno. Shaver's Creek, Hunt-
Davis, sr., of Shaver's Creek, Hunt-
county, sold a four-year old bull
other day which weighed 1965 pounds.
Register's report in the case of Felix
bankrupt, late of Loretto borough, has
postponed until April 27th.
for an employee of the general govern-
legally hold an office under municipal
authority? Echo answers, can he? and
correct answer, should he?
Clearfield county, which
gave eighty-one votes at the last general
election, prescribed no less than eighteen pe-
sons for license at the last term of court in
county.
George Susserman, an employee in the
yard and at Tyrone, was caught under
wheels of a moving train the other day,
both legs were so terribly mangled that
died soon after.
A Beulah belle in Franklin borough her-
self the approach of Easter by producing
a bill which measures nine inches in cir-
ference one way, seven inches the other
and weighs five ounces.
A twelve-year old lad named George
Fink was instantly killed near his home
Hastings, Indiana county, on Tuesday
last, while attempting to get on a
moving train. The same old story.
Boss Traugh found a Roland for our
Boss in the fact that the figures 2 and 5
are transposed in a portion of our issue
of last week, thus making them read 52th in-
stead of 25th. Score one for Boss Traugh.
Attention of the Johnstown *Tribune*
has been called to the fact that several attempts
have been made by the weather clerk
to open a regular built snow storm, but all
of his efforts have proved unavailing.
Huntingdon has been
a big coal dealer in Huntingdon has been
paying $20 per ton for his coup by an Al-
toona man, but declines to sell, as he thinks
coal is scarcely, will command
a price as sugar before the summer
is over.
A Hollidaysburg man named Thomas Hous-
ton went down and went to sleep on the rail-
road near Latrobe, last Tuesday even-
ing, and the first freight train that came
along runover him and literally ground him
to powder.
Wm. H. Bedder, Esq., has once more
resumed business on the ground floor by
the re-possession of the office in Collonade
Row, formerly occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.
Parties want to take a little law in your'n
town, forget Mr. Sechler.
We came in for a goodly share of the
spring chicken served up by Joe Gutwalt as an
appetizer to his many patrons, and we
must say that more tender or sweeter meat
never found its way to our table. Thanks,
Joe—many thanks.
The work of reroofing and laying the
floors will be completed to-day on all
rooms except Julian, along which thor-
oughfare nothing will be done until the
stairs have been placed in position at the
two points on High and Centre streets.
Many of our subscribers who wish to re-
lieve from those painful sensations which
always produced by scraping the bottom
of empty flour barrel, never had a better
opportunity than the present one for acting
upon an impulse. Who'll do it?
Altoona and Johnstown are both taking
active steps towards the celebration
of the coming Fourth of July on a scale of
grandeur never before attempted in this re-
gion. If a change does not come o'er the
spirit of their dreams a high old time may
be anticipated.
Mrs. E. E. Jones has signalized her re-
turn to the large store room of V. S. Bar-
ker adopting the cash system, which will
be strictly adhered to in the future. An el-
egant new stock of millinery goods now on
hand and soon to be opened. Ladies will
please make a note of this fact.
John Powers, aged 17 years, weighing
195 pounds and standing 6 feet 5½ inches in
his boots, and Miss Powers, John's sister,
aged 15, 6 feet 2 inches tall, and weighing
180 pounds, passed over the Pa. R. R. on Sun-
day last, en route for Steubenville, Ohio.
Ripley of that, but ain't they whoppers?
Samuel Cooper resides in Saltsburg,
Indiana county, Pa., and notwithstanding
he is about to celebrate his 84th birthday, he
has a recent letter that he can yet walk
ten miles an hour for half a day, uses no
glasses, attends daily to the duties of justice of
the peace, and is in the best of spirits all the
time.
In answer to a Gallitzin correspondent,
we state that Good Friday was declared
a legal holiday by an act of Assembly ap-
proved the 15th day of April, 1869. The act
will be found in the pamphlet laws of that
year, page 26, or in Purdon's Digest, under
the head of "Promissory Notes," in the index.
The duties of the newly-appointed
superintendent of the water works excava-
tions in this borough are quite onerous, it
is stated by numerous taxpayers that a
practical plumber, at a salary of not less than
two bits per day, should be employed
to assist and aid him in the performance of
his exceedingly important and very laborious
duties.
James Kelly, a turnpike sailor who used
to sail on the sea, attempted to board
a freight train at Altoona a few days ago,
but his foot slipping from the stirrup of the
car, fell under the wheels, several of which
passed over one of his legs, crushing it so
badly that it had to be amputated just above
the knee. He was taken to the Blair county
hospital for treatment.
A monster tree from California, *en route*
for the Centennial, reached its destination
on the Pa. R. R. on Tuesday last. This
grand monarch of the forest measures
twenty-five feet in circumference and the
butt is twenty-seven inches thick. It
arrived in sections and loaded on a truck,
to be put together in its original shape
on the Centennial grounds.
The Williamsburg *Times*, in reply to a
correspondent, says that the fastest time
made on the Pittsburgh Division, as near
as he can obtain, was by engineer Wm.
Fox, with engine 13. He made the run
from Pittsburgh to Altoona, a distance of
104 miles, in 2 hours and 47 minutes. If any
one of a faster run that paper says it
would like to hear from them.
You never bought at lower prices than
you can buy the very best clothing to-day of
Wanamaker & Brown, 6th and Market
streets, Philadelphia. If you don't believe
it call at the Ebensburg post-office and let R.
Evans measure you for a suit, or even
for a pair of pants, and when you get the clothes
home and try it on you will be convinced that
the remark is entirely correct.
In Paint township, Somerset county, in
the immediate vicinity of Scalp Level, this
week, a quarrel occurred on Wednesday
between two old farmers named Jacob
Lohr and John J. Sease, long on bad terms,
in which the latter struck the former a
blow on the head with some blunt
instrument, fracturing his skull and causing
death about 9 o'clock the same evening.
A Gallitzin sport determined to gobble
up the fat beef in the country, the last
one made by him in this line being a
three-year ox, weighing 1750 pounds, bought
of Hon. A. A. Barker on Tuesday last.
The animal was stall fed and the accumu-
lation of meat all new and tender, Joe's cus-
tomers may expect something exceedingly
fine when this monster bovine goes
the way of all flesh.
—Rev. Mr. Corbett, of Clarion county, who spent twelve years in China as a missionary, has consented to deliver a free lecture at the Presbyterian church in this place, on Monday evening next, under the auspices of the Ladies' Missionary Society connected with said church. His subject will be "The Manners and Customs of the Chinese," and no doubt it will attract a large audience and prove very interesting.

—Mr. Jas. J. Murphy, the ever obliging and always attentive proprietor of Star Clothing Hall, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, is now in the East purchasing an immense lot of clothing, furnishing goods, etc., for the centennial Spring trade, and in a day or two all the world and the rest of mankind will have a chance to select what they want from a stock unsurpassed in variety, excellence and cheapness of price.

—Dr. John Lowman, assisted by Drs. Swan, Walters and W. B. Lowman, succeeded on Monday last in removing an ovarian tumor weighing over thirty pounds from the person of Miss Bridget Duffy, of Bolivar, Westmoreland county. Said tumor had been afflicting Miss Duffy for several years, and within the past few months one hundred and ninety-six pounds of matter was drawn therefrom by means of tapping.

—A man under the influence of liquor fell into the Conemaugh river, just back of the Johnstown Mechanical Works, on Saturday last, while getting out of the way of the passenger train which conveys employees to and from their work at the Woodvale Woolen Mill, and as the river was running high at the time, the probabilities are that he would have been drowned had not the hands on the train hastened to his rescue.

—Let us gather up the sunbeams lying all around our path; let us keep the wheat and roses, casting out the thorns and chaff; let us not forget while seeking for a suit a prince might wear, that S. J. Hess, the tailor, has a stock, complete and rare, of finest styles and textures, just opened for Spring trade and of every size and price that's needed of clothing ready-made. Don't forget Oak Hall, 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown.

—The new time table on the Pa. R. R., which went into effect on Sunday last, has made no immediate change on our Branch road, except that the morning train leaves here at 6 o'clock instead of 6.10, as heretofore. When occasion demands, however, four trains will be run daily, as follows: Leave Ebensburg at 6 and 8.45 a. m. and at 12.35 and 7.10 p. m. Returning—leave Cresson at 8.10 and 11 a. m. and at 4.35 and 9.55 p. m.

—A fact to be remembered is that all the national bank notes are printed on fibre paper, and that the use of a pin will demonstrate whether what looks like fibre is genuine or only imitation. Try the experiment, and if you find that your national bank notes are fibrous, take them to Myers & Lloyd's cheap cash store and invest them in a seasonable suit of ready made clothing for yourself, an elegant dress for your wife, or a lot of groceries or something of that kind for the family. If you do you will be rejoiced at the result, and so will Myers & Lloyd.

—With sincere sorrow we record the death of Mrs. Ruth E. Walkinshaw, the beloved wife of our friend and patron, Mr. John C. Walkinshaw, of East Conemaugh, which sad event occurred on Tuesday evening last, after a long and painful illness from pulmonary disease. Mrs. Walkinshaw was a sister-in-law of Hon. John Hannan, and was indeed a most estimable woman, well worthy of the esteem entertained for her by all who enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintance. Interment at St. John's (Catholic) cemetery, Johnstown, this morning at 10 o'clock. May she rest in peace.

—A young man named Stewart undertook to frighten a number of little girls who were playing in the vicinity of his father's residence, in Taylor township, just below the C. I. Co.'s furnaces, on Saturday evening last, and for that purpose ran from the house in the direction indicated, but had proceeded only a short distance when he fell to the ground and expired immediately—subsequent developments showing that his neck had been broken by the concussion consequent upon his fall. The unfortunate young man was aged about 16 years and bore an excellent character.

—Col. James F. Milliken, District Attorney of Blair county—the gentleman who sports the gorgeous regimentals and the Napoleonic moustache—was arrested at his home in Hollidaysburg one day last week, on a charge of "irregularity" in a certain case at the last term of court in that county. A detective named Carlin, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, made the information against him before Mayor Gilland, of Altoona, and bail was promptly furnished for the appearance of the accused at the ensuing sessions, which convene at Hollidaysburg on the 24th inst.

—John D. Spielman, Esq., an old citizen of Altoona, died on Saturday evening last, partly from the effects of injuries received by falling from the Pa. R.R. Co.'s coal wharf in that place on the evening of the 11th inst., in the 72d year of his age. Mr. Spielman resided at Planes No. 8 and 10 from 1841 until 1861, when he removed to Altoona, where he has remained ever since. He was a member of the first Grand Jury empanelled in Blair county, was a Justice of the Peace from 1862 to 1867, and was an ardent supporter of Democratic principles throughout his long and eventful life. He was twice married and the father of thirteen children.

—While the remains of Mr. James Littlefield were, on Tuesday last, being brought from Chest Springs to the Union graveyard here for interment, and when the funeral procession, of which a delegation of Masons from this place formed a part, had reached a point a short distance this side of Loretto, two wheels of the hearse suddenly ran into a deep rut, and before the undertaker, Mr. Robert Evans, had time to guard against the catastrophe he was precipitated to the ground and falling between the horses and the single tree, two of the wheels passed over his breast and fractured one of his ribs. He was brought to his home in this place, and although suffering a great deal, was able to walk about, and the presumption is that he will soon be himself again.

—The lecture of Prof. E. B. Fairfield at the Congregational church, on Friday evening last, on the subject of "Egypt and the Pyramids," was exceedingly interesting to all who heard it, and would have been equally interesting to two or three times that number had they only seen fit to put in an appearance. As was of course to be expected, the lecture was altogether desultory in its character, the ground covered rendering it out of the question to give more than a cursory view in so brief a time of the objects seen and the incidents experienced by the Professor during his visit to that land of wonders. Mr. Fairfield is an entertaining speaker, and his lecture was interspersed with much to instruct, a great deal to amuse, and everything to edify an audience.

—On Saturday evening last, a lad named Samuel Long, aged about 14 years, got on a freight train, which had slacked up near the Johnstown station, with the intention of riding a short distance, but a sudden jerk of the train, consequent upon an increase of speed, threw him from his position, and falling upon the track, several of the cars passed over him, crushing his right arm in a shocking manner from the wrist to the shoulder, mangling the other arm from the elbow down and tearing off his right ear and otherwise injuring him very severely about the head—in fact, using him up so completely that he died about 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon following. Another terrible warning to thoughtless boys who persist in braving death by jumping on and off railroad trains while in motion.

—We learn that the Catholic church and pastoral residence at Broad Top, Huntingdon county, were destroyed by fire at an early hour on Sunday morning last, under circumstances which seem to indicate that it was the work of an incendiary. The pastor, Rev. Father Tahney, was awakened from his slumbers by loud shouts after the roof of his own house had taken fire from the church and after quite a crowd of persons had congregated at the scene of the conflagration. We failed to ascertain the loss, but it is fair to presume that the $5,000 insurance which was on the buildings will not cover one-fourth of the damage. Suspicion is said to rest upon parties who ought to be protectors instead of destroyers of such property, and who may have had something to do with the burning of the Catholic church at the same place some five or six years ago.

A NEW SENSATION.—*Two Burglaries in One Night.*—When the people of Ebensburg awakened from their slumbers on Saturday morning last if was to learn with surprise, not to say awe, that two of the leading business houses of our town—the hardware store of Mr. George Huntley and the dry goods and grocery store of Messrs. Myers & Lloyd, the latter of whom are also agents for Adams' Express Company—had not only been forcibly entered during the previous night and money and other property carried away, but that a fire-proof safe in the last named establishment had been blown open with powder and despoiled of such of the contents as were deemed legitimate plunder.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The accepted theory of these two robberies is that the burglars first paid a visit to the blacksmith shop of Messrs. Jones & Evans, in the East Ward, where they selected for their nefarious purpose a large iron brace and various hammers, chisels, bits, etc. From here they most likely proceeded to Mr. Huntley's store, the front door of which they pried open with a jimmy, breaking the keep of the heavy lock in their efforts, and then proceeded to rifle one of the show cases, from which they extracted two or three dollars in several pocket-knives worth in all not more than $30 or $40. This work done, the "midnight mechanics" next proceeded, if our theory holds good, to the store of Myers & Lloyd, which they entered through the front door by much the same process, and forthwith paid their respects to the large iron safe which they drilled a hole immediately behind the upper hinge; then putting in a charge of powder and plugging the hole with a piece of umbrella handle, they ignited the fuse and betook themselves to the other world to await the result—which result soon came in shape of a regular young earthquake. The noise of the explosion awakened Geo. M. Reade, Esq., and his son, whose residence adjoins the store room in question, whereupon they sprang from their beds and hastened to the windows, from which they beheld somewhat indistinctly, owing to the darkness, two men standing on the pavement, both of whom entered the store soon after the explosion. This about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning.—Dispatching his son to arouse one of the proprietors of the store, who lived some distance away, Mr. Reade repaired to his law office to examine his own safe, in which a large sum of money, if we are rightly informed, had that day been deposited. Mr. Lloyd, on being awakened and informed of the fact that some one was in the store, naturally concluded that it was the clerk, somewhat belated, and as his partner lived on the store building, he went back to bed without the slightest misgiving serious was the matter. Meanwhile the robbers went on with their work, and as the first blast seems to have proved ineffectual, they in the course of a few minutes exploded another one, which tore the door of the safe from its rest from hinges and threw it with great force against the counters, some twenty feet distant. But the treasure sought for was now before the eyes of the daring burglars, whose disappointment may well be conceived when they found, instead of the big haul they no doubt expected to make, the paltry sum of less than $30—$35 of which belonged to the firm, the balance amount not exactly known being the property of the Express Company. Hastily breaking open the money drawer, from which they extracted three dollars more, the robbers took their departure, leaving behind them a confused pile of papers taken from the safe, two or three Brick umbrellas, one of which was partially burned and very much doubt has been used to hide the light of the explosions if not to deaden the sound, and having caught fire from the powder, the water was found necessary in order to quench the flames. Other goods, also used in all probability to deaden the sound, were found in a somewhat demoralized condition, and the stove, which is a very large and heavy one, was slightly moved from the perpendicular in consequence of the great concussions which the explosions produced.

THE DARING OF IT.

The blowing open of the safe, to say nothing of the other incidents connected with these robberies, was indeed a bold and daring act, as can well be conceived when the location of the store room, in the very heart of town, is taken into consideration. More than that, there is scarcely an hour in the night at which footsteps may not be heard on the streets, and hence the chances for the detection of the rascals while the nefarious work was going on, were as an hundred to one; and that they were not detected may possibly be attributed to the principle that "self-preservation is the first law of nature." The robbers, however, seemed to have made provision for just such an emergency, as not only the front door, but the back door and a back window had been opened to afford them egress, if their own safety demanded it.

WHO DID IT.

It is not known to a certainty how many persons were engaged in these burglaries, but four at least are under suspicion, and all that is now needed is a clue by which to work in order to determine whether or not the party or parties in the officers of the law have in the matter in hand we forbear giving publicity to such facts as have been developed, for fear that the suspected parties may be put upon their guard and thus escape the toils which seem to be closing around them.

STILL ANOTHER BURGLARY.

On evening of two previous to these daring transactions a house in the East Ward was burglariously entered and despoiled of certain articles of personal property. In view of all which, we advise our readers in town and out of town, to lock their doors at night, load their shooting-irons in the morning, tie the fierce watch-dogs loose, and then go to sleep with at least one eye wide open.

—The coolest piece of petty thieving we have heard of for many a day occurred at the residence of Mr. John Vogel, in the East Ward, about dusk on Tuesday evening last. It seems that Mrs. Vogel had a pair of fine sheets bleeching on a grass plot in the back yard, thereby exciting the cupidity of a female neighbor, who deliberately climbed the fence, and making her way to the grass plot aforesaid, proceeded to gobble up one of the sheets, and was in the act of laying violent hands on the other one when Mrs. Vogel, who happened to be near at the time, called the name of a girl living with her, then in the house, which so alarmed the petty and petticoated thief that she made tracks for the fence, which she scaled on a double quick and soon disappeared, carrying the stolen sheet with her. The perpetrator of this daring theft was dressed in black and a measurement of the tracks which she made indicates that she wears No. 3½ or 4 shoes—two facts which, if it were not already known who she is, might in a measure serve to identify her. Being well known, however, and this being only one of a series of depredations of like character which she has committed, Mr. Vogel advises her, if she wishes to save trouble, either to return the sheet she stole or come back and get the one that she intended to steal and would have stolen had not her fears got the better of her cupidity.

A TOAST.—Two Important Discoveries: The discovery of America by Columbus, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; the one opening up to mankind a new continent the other a fountain of health, which is indispensable to the full enjoyment of life and its blessings. In response to the above sentiment come the unsolicited attestations of tens of thousands of grateful patients, who have been relieved of chronic ailments through its instrumentality. Those voices are limited to no one locality, but from every city, village, and hamlet, in our broad domain, as well as from other climes, and in the strange utterances of foreign tongues, like the confused murmer of many waters, come unfeigned and hearty commendations. It is, in combination with the Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the great depurator of the age. Under its benig naction eruptions disappear, excessive waste is checked, the nerves are strengthened, and health, long banished from the system, resumes her reign and re-establishes her roseate throne upon the cheek. All who have thoroughly tested its virtues in the diseases for which it is recommended unite in pronouncing it the great Medical Discovery of the age.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—WHAT IS LIFE INSURANCE?—*Apoplexy, &c.*—Many people insure their lives to benefit their families by death—how paradoxical is this. To prolong life by preserving the health would be a far more rational manner of assuring it. Apoplexy is swift and insidious in its attacks, striking its victim without a moment's warning, happily, a preventive has been discovered—Holloway's Pills—the only safe and certain antidote for this disease, they cool the blood and equalize its circulation through the system. To preserve the stomach in a sound condition and the blood pure is the true secret of health—Holloway's Pills will do this most effectually, and thousands owe their actual existence to them at the present day. 183

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, Bible House, New York.*

SEA GROVE, N. J.—A very interesting letter descriptive of a recent trip to this new "city by the sea" and of scenes along the way has been sent us, but its great length precludes the possibility of publishing it in full, and hence we are forced to content ourself with a few concluding paragraphs, which we present as follows:

We have simply to say, further, that we believe Sea Grove appreciates its destiny and is bravely preparing to meet it. Its projected on a scale of enlarged expectation. Every public improvement necessary to a delightful, satisfying summer rest is to be provided. Already water-works, with a system of street pipes, are nearly completed, to furnish the hotels and cottages with clear and cool spring water. A broad-gauge railroad connects with Cape Island City and the world beyond. The post-office, express and telegraph are here. Bath houses, with arrangements for hot and cold fresh and salt water baths, are amply provided. Hard, wide, solid drives girt the city. Greenhouses are already filled with choice plants and flowers to beautify the premises. Day and Sunday-schools for the children, necessary stores and stores, and all conveniences and appliances for a restful summer sojourn by the sea-side will be speedily supplied.

The lots are laid out in a way to give equitable advantages to all property owners—every building being required to be set back twenty feet, that a generous and airy outlook may be allowed and full and free currents of air fresh from the ocean and the bay be obtained. No drive is less than 50 feet in width, many being 80 and 100 feet; and over six miles of drives will be opened and graded before the city limits. The fifties given, are perfect, the land having been in the position of the family of Mrs. Alexander Whilldin for more than a century.

A generous offer to churches has been accepted by several contributions, and is, we understand, still in force. The offer: to ministers or churches building this year will each have a lot presented to them worth $200. The West Jersey Railroad has also been generous in its offers of facilities for reaching the place. It grants a free pass to the owner of a cottage for one or more years according to the outlay for improvement made, giving an annual pass for each $100 or proof. Trains will be run at convenient hours and on fast time during the summer, and it is expected also that a line of steamboats will be added to the traveling facilities.

The fine farming tracts north of the city, which have been under good cultivation, for years, and supplying the new city as they have been supplying those of the older neighboring resort with all the products of the farm, garden, and dairy, bringing fresh vegetables and poultry and milk and butter to the doors of the hotels and cottagers. With every certain want supplied, and a congenial, select people, and Christian influences such as the founders of Sea Grove have contemplated in their charter, and with such men as President Alexander Whilldin, Secretary J. C. Sidney, and resident managers of experience as Messrs. Springer and Edmunds and Dr. Varey, and others, to carry out the Association's views, we do not see how any thing short of a most prosperous future is before this new sea-side home.

It may well extend its welcome to all weary workers in our crowded cities, with the assuring words of promise, "Here you may rest."

PHILO.

A NEW CREATION.—When the human body is exhausted and worn down with disease, when the face is blanched and pale, when the muscles shrink away, when the eye loses its lustre, when cough and night sweats are increasing upon you, you may be sure that the very essence of life is running away, and the blood has not that plastic and renewing quality which nature designed it to have.

In this state of health, Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE will recreate the body; will fill the arteries and veins with new blood, out of which new tissues and new organisms can be formed, and all the functions of life will be restored to pristine health and vigor. We have seen this verified in more than an hundred instances. Yes! even after consumption had laid its fatal grasp upon its victim, Dr. Keyser, with that most wonder working medicine, has given back health and life. Price of Lung Cure $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half dozen. To be had at Dr. Keyser's Laboratory, 240 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh. His private consulting office is No. 120 Penn avenue.

A CARD TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.—For many years we have made two medicines suited to the ailments of a vast class of sufferers. Thousands of cures have been made by them, and, in fact, the word failure could never be coupled with them. But within the last two years counterfeits of our medicines have sprung up, dangerous in their close imitation of our Trade Mark. To secure the people we have placed upon each genuine box of Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment the fac similie of the signature of our Agent, Mr. Jos. Haydock. To counterfeit this is felony. We shall relentlessly pursue any one who imitates this with the utmost rigor of the law. We most earnestly beg that the great mass of the American people will aid us in our efforts to protect their health, and help us in our task of bringing these most unprincipled men to the bar of justice. Uniformly refuse to purchase Medicines purporting to be ours unless Mr. Jos. Haydock's signature is attached to each Box of Pills or Pot of Ointment and the end will soon be reached.

The public's obedient servants,

HOLLOWAY & Co.

—Mr. Matthew Murray, the oldest citizen of Hollidaysburg, if not of Blair county, died at his residence in that place, on Thursday last, aged, it is believed, upwards of one hundred years. The deceased, whom we knew ever since we knew anybody, was a native of Ireland, but came to this country at a very early day, being forced to leave the Emerald Isle on account of his participation in the rebellion of '98. He located in Lancaster, where he declared his intention to become a citizen in 1819, and received his full papers in 1826. He subsequently removed to Hollidaysburg, where he resided ever since, and where he enjoyed a remarkable degree of health and strength, up to a year or two previous to his death, which was preceded by a very brief illness and was as calm and peaceful as the slumbers of an infant. He died as he had lived, a firm believer in the Catholic faith, and was fortified in his last moments by the sacraments of that Church. May he rest in peace.

—Lumbermen say that the river this spring has been in a better rafting stage than during any year for the past ten years. For more than a week the water has stood at and above the two foot mark, allowing all up-river lumbermen to raft down as far as Curwensville, as we learn from the *Times* of that place. The log drives will undoubtedly make Lock Haven during the high water, as nearly all logs were run out of the tributary streams during low water, and the recent raise in the river has taken off nearly all logs beached, so that very little work will have to be done by the drivers along the river. About 300 rafts had passed Curwensville at last accounts and it was thought that not more than 50 were still above. Should high water continue all timber rafted in by our lumbermen will be at Lock Haven by the first of May. The prices paid are very low, 14 cents for oak and 12 for pine being the highest, but the majority of that sold brought less than 10 cents.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—We have just opened a splendid new stock of Sheet Music (comprising all the popular music of the day, and the composition of the standard authors); Instruction Books for Piano and Organ and all other instruments, also a complete assortment of Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, &c., &c., together with the very best Italian Violin and Guitar Strings. All our goods are new, and having been bought at the very lowest rates, we can assure the public that we are selling better goods for less money than any other house. All orders by mail promptly attended to. Send for our new catalogue of Sheet Music.

MELLOR & HORNE,
79 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.—It is reported that BOSHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year, Over 6,000 Druggists have ordered this Medicine direct from the Factory, at Woodbury N. J., and not one have reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak Lungs, to go to their Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, or Woleslagle & Son, Wilmore, and get this Medicine, or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; sample bottle, 10 cents. Two doses will relieve any case. Don't neglect your cough.

Letter from California.

CRESSEY STATION, Merced Co., Cal., }
April 10, 1876. }

DEAR FREEMAN.—Hard times are beginning to reach us. They have afflicted the States for fifteen years—ever since the Republicans got the sway—from the days of the "Bell Ringer" to the days of the Belknap-er. Californians, however, guarded off the heavy blows. They had metallic currency to fall back on. But the *Rocks* have spoken so much that even the precious metals are losing value. The trade dollar is only worth 92 to 93 cents, and this fact is causing consternation here among our merchants and business men generally. We expect now to suffer with our Eastern brethren, and the evil is not yet. Yet General Grant smokes his cigar as usual. Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, and Grant smokes while Babcock is stealing. It does appear as if the nation were blinded, for the people will still vote the *Rat* ticker.

The history of no country presents so sad a spectacle as that of our own. During Buchanan's administration the nation was out of debt—now it is hopelessly in debt, while those in power, instead of trying to reduce that debt, are stealing what is left. "That's what's the matter now."

OUR PROSPECTS.

California has so many sources of income that it is almost impossible for her to fail. The grain crop looks remarkably well this season. We have had lots of rain and it is still raining. We had showers on the 7th, 9th, and 10th inst., and we expect more. The ground is thoroughly soaked and the grain is growing very rapidly. The mines are producing largely, and the late abundant rains have made pasture so good that sheep and cattle, and vegetables, and fruit, and bees must all flourish. Thus Providence rebukes the present corrupt administration.

THE CONTEST.

Last year was dry and parching. There were only three days' rain, and the wheat was not half a crop. The present year we have had at least one hundred days' rain, and the crops are flourishing. There is a man out here who declares that he is that loquacious old chap, they call "the oldest inhabitant," and he says that he has been here for twenty years and he never saw so much rain fall in one year. He remarked that when General Grant used to be here it didn't rain at all, and they were *so glad* when he went away.

Give my respect to "Tomahawk" and John Porter and tell them to *fight* it out on that line.

ROB ROY.

[COMMUNICATION.]

LORETTO, April, 15, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN.—I read the "Puzzle Department" in your columns with pleasure and profit, and I am only sorry that owing to jealousy, or whatever may be the cause, there seems to exist some unpleasantness between the contributors. "*Shun fights, wordy battles, brick bats,*" etc., as a consequence puzzle the most of late to understand.

A. D. H. certainly let his temper get the better of his judgment, or "*it might be that last acme cask that got the better of him.*" I do not pretend to be a critic, yet I cannot let A. D. H.'s assertion go without comment.

In answer to the wine problem, C. B. D. says "60 gallons." E. F. M. says 24 gallons of wine and 36 gallons of water—60 in all—which is of course the same result. Yet A. D. H., whilst he acknowledges that C. B. D. is right, says that "E. F. M. is as far from the mark as if he had almed at the north pole and hit the south."

Wishing to pour "*fire*" on the troubled waters, I advise all to keep cool. Let justice prevail if the heavens should fall. McPike says "A. D. H. is one of the most valued and most able contributors to the Puzzle Department," and he ought to know.

JUSTICE.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* notices the fact that old "Granny" Sheehan has fully recovered her health, and that she attended early mass at St. John's church on Sunday last, the distance from her home in Millville to the church being about a mile. The old lady claims that a few days ago she celebrated her one hundred and thirteenth birthday anniversary. She is in full possession of all her faculties, and has a "good luck be with you" for every person that speaks to her on the street.

CENTENNIAL CALL!—All persons indebted to me are respectfully requested to call and settle on or before the 6th day of May next, as all accounts remaining unsatisfied after that date will certainly be left with a lawyer for collection. JOHN FITZHARRIS.
April 21, 1876. Crawford House, Ebensburg.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of JACOB C. STINEMAN & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due said firm should be paid to Jacob C. Stineman, and all claims against the same must be presented to him for settlement.
April 7, 1876.—$1 3t. J. C STINEMAN, ADOLPHUS AKE.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Estate of HENRY COLE, dec'd.
Having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Henry Cole, late of Carroll township, deceased, the undersigned hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate that payment of their respective accounts must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them in proper shape for settlement.
JOHN SNYDER, } Administrators.
JAMES CAIN, }
Carroll Twp., April 21, 1876.—6t.

INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
AT INDIANA, PA.
THIS INSTITUTION was re-opened for the reception of Students on
MONDAY LAST, APRIL 17th,
FOR A FOURTEEN WEEKS' SESSION.
TUITION:
Including Boarding, Washing, Room Rent and Light, with all the comforts of Home, $70.00 for the Session. Tuition alone, $20.00.
E. B. FAIRFIELD, Principal.

SPECIAL ATTENTION
LANE BROTHERS.
WHOLESALE
HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES
Knives, Forks & Spoons,
SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS,
LOCKS, HINGES, NAILS,
FILES, &c.
CARPENTERS', BLACK-
SMITHS' & AGRICUL-
TURAL TOOLS
173 LIBERTY ST. PITTSBURGH.
GIVEN TO COUNTRY TRADE

E. J. LITTLE, in account with Loretto Borough, at Auditors' settlement April 3d, 1876:
Dr.
To amount of Duplicate.....$132.26
" " " Dog tax.....1.88
Cr.
By amount paid Treasurer.....$95.23
" exonerations.....1.08
Jan. 4, 1876.—By return to Commissioners, 1 house and 3 lots of John Bisel.....3.56
By 10 days' work as Street Comm'r. 15.00
" due bill.....37
" material and work.....37.16
" commission as collector.....8.03—$160.76
We, the Auditors of Loretto Borough, have examined the above account and find the same correct.
R. T. SHIELDS, }
J. P. LACY, } Auditors.
B. W. LITZINGER, }
April 21, 1876.—3t.

PATRICK MEALLY, in account with Loretto Borough, at Auditors' settlement, April 3, 1876:
Dr.
To amount from Collector.....$ 95.26
" " " Burgess.....5.35
" " " John G. Lake, Esq.....23.42
" " " S. Fry.....2.06
$123.99
Cr.
By orders audited.....$ 1.49
" receipt of Wm. Litzinger on Auditors' order for.....26.42
" receipt of Wm. Litzinger on Auditor's order for.....37.07
" commission as Collector at 2 p.c. 2.59
" due bill to close account.....2.42—$120.99
We, the Auditors of Loretto Borough, have examined the above account and find the same correct.
R. T. SHIELDS, }
J. P. LACY, } Auditors.
B. W. LITZINGER, }
April 21, 1876.—3t.

ASSEMBLY.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the approaching Democratic county convention. JOHN S. RHEY.
Ebensburg, March 31, 1876.

HEALTH AND ITS PLEASURES,
OR
DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES:
Choose Between Them.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
Nervous Disorders.
WHAT is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be enfeebled or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better, none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can, take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities and removing dangerous and suppressed secretions. Universally admired as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Sick Headaches, Want of Appetite.

These feelings, which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow, as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

How to be Strong.

Never let the bowels be either confined or duly acted upon, as may appear singular that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for a run upon the bowels, many persons supposing that they would increase relaxation. This is a great mistake, however; for these Pills will immediately correct the Liver and stop every kind of bowel complaint. In warm climates thousands of lives have been saved by the use of this medicine, which in all cases gives tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged,—health and strength following as a matter of course. The appetite, too, is increased by the use of these Pills, combined in the use of solid in preference to fluid diet. Animal food is better than broths and stews. By removing acrid, perverted, or other impure humors from the liver, stomach, or blood, the cause of dysentery, diarrhœa, and other bowel complaints is expelled. The result is, that the disturbance is arrested, and the action of the bowels becomes regular. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so quickly as this due correcting medicine.

Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water, or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches or pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bedtime. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperence or improper diet. They reach the liver and restore it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

*Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in

SCIENTIFIC and PRACTICAL.

STRANGE NATURAL CISTERNS.

In the rough granite country back from Mossamedes, on the west coast of Africa, are some very remarkable natural cisterns. The country itself is peculiar, huge single rocks rising out of the nearly level plain in some places, and in others hills of rock, in several of which deposits of water are found at the very top. A recent traveler visited one of these, and describes it as a natural tank with a narrow entrance, containing some three or four hundred gallons of exquisitely clear and cool water. It was covered by vast slabs of granite, from which the rain drained into it during the rainy season, shading the water so that it could not be seen without a torch, and so protecting it that the sun cannot evaporate it during the dry season. Thus a bountiful store of excellent water is preserved while there is not a drop to be had elsewhere for miles.

A still more remarkable cistern of this sort is that of the Pedra Grande, or Big Stone, some thirty miles from Mossamedes, a huge rounded mass of granite rising out of the sandy plain. On the smooth side of this rock, twenty or thirty feet above the plain, is a circular pit about ten feet deep and six feet across. The rainfall on the rock above the pit drains into it, filling it completely every rainy season. The walls of the pit—which is shaped like a crucible, narrowing gently to the bottom—are perfectly smooth and regular, the enclosing granite being of the closest and hardest description. The cistern will hold several thousand gallons of water. Near by are smaller pits of similar character. Their formation is unexplained. The water of this strange well furnishes the natives and travelers with an abundant supply during the dry season; consequently it is a noted halting place.

A SPITTING SNAKE.

There is a dangerous snake, not uncommon about Benjuella, West Africa, called by the natives *naja neje*, and by the Portuguese *cuspedira*. It is small in size and remarkable from its habit of spitting when interfered with. The saliva is ejected to considerable distances, and is said to cause blindness if it touches the eyes. One of the snakes was captured by the natives and brought to where some English miners were at work. It was teased by a miner who was standing over the cage, which was on the ground, and retaliated by a discharge of spittle. Some of the liquid entered one of the miner's eyes; and though the eye was immediately washed out with water, it was very much irritated for several days. The snake was killed before any experiments could be made with it by the scientific superintendent of the mine; he has, however, no doubt of the miner's statement and that of his companions, corroborated as it is by the testimony of the natives and the Portuguese.

A RIVER OF INK.

In Algeria there is a river of genuine ink. It is formed by the union of two streams, one coming from a region of ferruginous soil, the other draining a peat swamp. The water of the former is strongly impregnated with iron, that of the latter with gallic acid.—When the two waters mingle the acid of the one unites with the iron of the other, forming a true ink. We are familiar with a stream called Black Brook, in the northern part of this State, the inky color of whose water is evidently due to like conditions.—*Scientific American.*

A CHEAP HARD SOAP.—Many housekeepers in the country know how difficult it is to obtain a good article of bar soap. The yellow soap sold at stores cuts soft as cheese, and rubs away as easily, and unless the housewife orders a box of soap at a time, and piles it up in stacks in the attic or some dry place, the yearly record will show a good sum paid out for soap purchased by the bar. The following recipe will prove a desirable item of economy:

Four large bars of yellow soap; two pounds of sal soda; three ounces borax; one ounce liquid ammonia.—Shave the soap in thin slices, put it into eight quarts of soft water (rain water is the best.) When the soap is nearly dissolved, add the borax and sal soda; stir till all is melted. Pour into a large tub or shallow pan; when nearly cool add the ammonia slowly, mixing it well. Let it stand a day or two, then cut it into cakes or bars, and dry in a warm place. No better soap can be made to wash white clothes, calicoes and flannels, and it is excellent for all household purposes. It costs but three cents per pound, and is made in less than half an hour. This recipe has been sold for five dollars, and will be of service to every family. —*Hearth and Home.*

WARTS are very troublesome and disfiguring. The following is a perfect cure even of the largest, without leaving any scar. It is a Frenchman's prescription, and has been tested by the writer.: Take a small piece of raw beef, steep it all night in vinegar, cut as much from it as will cover the wart and tie it on; if the excrescence is on the forehead fasten it on with strips of sticking-plaster. It may be removed in the day time and put on every night. In one fortnight the wart will die and peel off. The same prescription will cure corns.

SAGE TEA is one of the very best washings and dressings for the hair. The hair should be carefully brushed and braided in two firm braids, then the roots rubbed with a sponge dipped in luke warm tea, after which the braids can be washed and dried with a towel. This preserves the color of the hair and keeps the scalp clean.

Treasurer's Sale!

—OF—

UNSEATED LANDS AND LOTS

In Cambria County, A. D. 1876.

I, N. J. FREIDHOFF, Treasurer of Cambria County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of several Acts of Assembly of said Commonwealth, directing the time and manner of selling Unseated Lands for taxes, do hereby give notice that the following described tracts of Unseated Lands and Lots of Ground, in the said County of Cambria, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to pay arrearages of taxes due thereon for one year or more, will be offered for sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Ebensburg, on the **Second Monday, being THE 12th day of June next**, and continue by adjournment from day to day until the whole be sold for such arrearages of taxes and costs necessarily accruing thereon.

Unseated Lands.

ADAMS TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

Acres.	Per.	Owners or Warrantees.	Tax.
160		Martin McDonald	$ 12 48
460		Martin McDonald	31 20
173		William Nichols	13 46
438	40	Robert Ross	33 78
401		Jacob Clement	31 34
409		John Williams (Smith)	31 20
245	54	Penn's Rail Road Company	23 68
400		Henry Rice	31 20
100		Francis Devlin	8 80
187		Francis Devlin (Barrington)	7 68
400		Ferdinand Gordon	31 20
120		George B. Stineman	23 40
400		Edward Bronneman	31 20
257		Jacob C. Stinemen	40 42
81		Thomas Smith (part)	11 70
300		Wm Carroll & DW Brendlinger	11 70

BARR TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

108		Thomas Edwards	20 25
40		David Barr (belongs to county)	9 00
100		George Harrison	19 75
109	105	Thomas Duncan	18 75
205	105	James Town	37 50
83		William Brady	15 00
233		William McCoy	37 50
240		Alexander Barr	45 00
143		E. Shoemaker	26 25
317		Lewis Barr	60 75

BLACKLICK TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

108		John Fleming	16 63
45		Henry Shaffer	6 91
50		Simon Snyder	7 70
38		John McCauley	5 79
100		John Slough	5 40
50		John Ross	7 70
84		William Lyon	12 95
86		John Graff	13 09
46		Flavel Brown	6 16
83		Adam Reichard	15 32
162		Sebastian Graff	24 94
100		Jacob Slough	15 40
50		G. Boring	7 70
100		Charles H. Brady	30 80
100		J. Jordan	23 10
100		Andrew Duff	15 40
309		Jacob Pressinger	69 30
385		Paul Lebo	77 32
137		Daniel Levy	21 10
97		John W. Duncan	22 28
50		Robert Fleming	770
111		David Davis	8 50
109		John White	7 70
97		Paul Dishong	14 94
120		John Tifford	20 02
37		Henry B. Campbell	2 86
50		Gabriel Boring (Snyder tract)	7 70
100		David and John Davis	7 70
415		Mary Evans	31 97
80		Henry Campbell	18 48
40		Samuel Wilson	6 16
242		Robert Ferguson	37 25
42		Capt. John Wilson	2 34

CAMBRIA TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

18		Andrew Lewis	1 84
80		William Burnhammer	9 28
25		John Boyd	2 90
50		Andrew Duff	5 80
100		Reese J. Lloyd	11 60
100		John Brown	11 60
174		John Morgan	21 57
150		Johnston Moore	14 50
132		Richard Tudor	6 26
100		D. Abrams, Jones and Bennett's heirs	17 40
132		Edward Mathews	6 40
108		John J. Evans & Co	13 57

CARROLL TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

25	80	John Hoops	3 60
108		James Hoops	15 57

CHEST TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

356	110	William Parker	57 45
45	44	Anthony Simons	77 29
45	44	Nathan Loughborough	77 64
103	103	Fred Molenaux (belongs to Co.)	51 81
311	52	Thomas Kirkland	54 09
453	153	John Ashley (belongs to Co.)	74 06
201	53	Thomas Masters	34 38
147	28	John Kotland	33 52
123	80	Henry Phillips (belongs to Co.)	27 94
372	64	Charles Pope	44 59
225	66	George Pope	38 81
332	57	Joseph Pope	47 33
212	44	Samuel Ruth	48 34
168	122	George Gilson	28 73
150	132	Henry Seely	17 10
134	57	Samuel Peters	15 28
319	157	Hugh Hoops	54 55
262	178	John Pope	65 32
216	163	James Hoops	123 12
209	144	George Hoops	23 73
124	121	Nathan Foster	21 20
187	120	Henry Foster	21 32
50		James Foster	11 43
200		Conrad Ege	29 09
80		John Oldfield	18 24
35	48	Peter Bordman	3 99
40	151	John Drinker	6 84
74		James Noel	10 05
104	109	Melchor Runderbill	18 64
72		Joseph Pope (part)	16 02
200		Andrew Weaver	171 00
389		William Gray	44 35
483	153	Joseph Gray	49 36
399		James Foster and Geo. Gilson	339 40
405	106	James Ruth	92 34
225	122	Martin Myre	39 15
234		Thomas Penrod	18 23
127		William Parker	21 72
137	134	Henry Phillips	23 09
156	137	Simon Walker	26 86
172	139	John Hoops	19 61
460		Robert Ewing	183 29
279		Finney & Barrows	63 61
280		Henry Page	27 84
136		Wm. Parker (belongs to Co.)	23 25

CLEARFIELD TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

233	154	William Barton	28 89
233	154	Ezekial Furner	28 89
114		William Triton	14 38
25		John Mitchell	3 10
188		Louis Wolf	23 31
150		William Brady (part)	12 40
100		Dennis Conahan	12 40
433	153	Jonathan Lewis	53 69
200		Josse Bush	40 92
219		Patrick Kelly	24 83
200		Patrick Sneh	24 80
61		Mark McGuire	7 44
150		Celestine McMullen	16 12
70		Joseph Trexler	8 68
330		Henry Wolff	40 92
110		Joseph Davis	13 64
400		Henry Davis	49 60
410		Morris Davis	50 84
200		Jesse Hoops	24 80
400		Bell & Blair	99 20
400		Joseph Harris	37 20
468		John Harrison	37 20
141		E. R. Donegan	17 86
108		James Hoops	13 39
29½		Joseph Cooper	3 72
25		Philip Cooper	3 10
169		Calvin & Ranstead	104 70
14		Riley & Sargent	1 74
200		John Brotherline	24 80
378		Thomas Patterson	46 87
30		Felix McGuire	6 20
100		P. & A. Flynn	24 80
113		Timothy Cauley	7 23

CONEMAUGH TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

82		Widow Stewart	14 76
77		James Burk	13 86
280		Daniel Nevan	50 40

CROYLE TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

11	99	Samuel S. Paul	4 14
7		P. M. & J. Brown	2 42
54		P. M. & J. Brown	12 81
		Lot No. 3—Ann M. Balen	69
		Lot No. 4—Ann M. Balen	69
150		Anthony Varner	6 05

GALLITZIN TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

100		Aaron Bowen	52 15
100		William McDougal (part)	20 50
220		Mifflin Hannan	83 42
75		Mary Hamar	18 30
150		Sebastian Syberta	45 75
400		Thomas Gorman	134 20
80	83	Bernard Farley	19 42
13		S. C. Baker	6 59

JACKSON TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

100		John Cunningham	14 40
395	105	Thomas Morris	59 04
194		Robert Lowry	27 94
100		John Whitcomb	14 40
92		Paul Bolty	14 40
300		Mathias Slough	43 20
225		John Hubly	37 72
48		Thomas White	6 67
25		Daniel Goughnour	3 20
139		Daniel Lowry	20 02
413		William Morris	59 47
208		Isaac Benson	29 95
42		Alexander Hunter	6 04
181		Daniel Farley	26 04
184		Joseph Ewing	26 50
89		James Keese	12 82
695	135	John Simpson	77 78
118		Samuel Davis	7 66
116		James Bracken	7 65
440		Van Camp Bush	63 36
203		John Wigton (part of)	42 29
125		Samuel Brallier	8 25
100		Jacob Stiffler	21 60
70		S. Brallier (Pearson)	10 08
145		Daniel Shuman	20 88

SUMMERHILL TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

457	80	Isaac Brennan	23 30
440		William Smith, D. D	28 70
370	40	Israel Jones	24 05
429		Nelson Hunt	28 69
440		Ebenezer Brenham	28 70
120		H. & C. Zeller	8 46

SUSQUEHANNA TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

Acres.	Per.	Owners or Warrantees.	Tax.
37		William Cook	5 02
133		Peter Blight	17 95
241	118	William Campton	32 64
242		James Thompson	32 92
150		Joseph Thomas	113 90
146		S. W. Fisher	19 80

TAYLOR TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

		Henry Sergent	3 72
99		John S. Goughnour	28 76
84			

WASHINGTON TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

		Thomas Jackson	14 84
81		M. M. Adams	6 90
50		Mathew O'Neill's heirs	12 39
70		George Gutwalt	38 82
439		Peter West	13 28
150		Frederick Hinton	35 40
400		Simon Roop	22 80
252		J. R. McFarlane	33 40
400		Richard Constantine	25 40
400		Henry L. Patterson	15 58
176		P. George	17 70
200		Philip West	11 80
300		G. M. Reade	17 94
3781		Arent Soaman	332 82
90		Geo. and Alex. Buchanan	11 15
50		S. H. Lemon	2 95
55		Sophia Hurd	2 90
50		George C. K. Zahm	73

WHITE TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

392		Simon Walker	40 93
400		Henry Phillips	54 40
70		William Lambert	8 84
323		John Martin	45 30
217		John Thompson	29 58
116		Thomas Town	15 77
433	153	Robert Atkins	53 60
100		Joseph Hutchison	13 60
371	73	William Ruth	50 45
60		Frederick Dowrich	8 16
263		James Wilson	35 79
102	109	William George	13 87
200	7	Abraham Witmor	54 40
47		Jeremiah Musser	6 39
98		Jacob Erlig	13 33
488		Patrick Boreland	88 37
100		John Myre	13 60
25		G. Walters & Dillen	3 40
70		Henry Such	9 52
438		Patrick Stroud	117 77
445		Alex Brown	60 78
445		Thomas Brown	60 52
445		William Harris	60 78
445		John Harris	60 78
445		James Reed	60 64
290	153	Frederick Molenaux	39 44
216	156	Henry Philips	44 07
433	153	Simon Walker	88 37
36		Patrick Donahoe	4 89
45		John Ketland	9 18
174	108	Thomas Sanburn	28 87
433	163	Martin Bush	58 89
433	163	Morris Such	58 89
		Morris Bush	58 54
		Henry Bush	20 95
100		Joseph Boreland	13 60
393		Thomas Canby	53 45
221	19	John Craig	30 05
187		Frederick Molenaux	25 43
100		David Jackson	13 60
100		Henry Hopple	13 60
200		William Barton	27 20
31		Lewis Wolf	4 21
100		William Brodie	13 60
50		John Servos	6 80
30		McFarland & Dillen	8 16
371	73	William Rush	75 69
1396		Thomas Sanburn	62 80
170	93	Simon Walker	34 68
384	106	Henry Philips	78 83
250		Calvin & Ranstead	51 00
111		Charles McGrough	22 65
435		P. M. Troxell & G. L. Glasgow	58 89
350		Garret Cottinger	47 60
60		William Sargent	8 16
100		Andrew Roly	13 60
90		William Smith	12 24
70		David Jackson	9 52
40		Garret Cottinger	6 80
150		Samuel H. Smith	20 40
108		W. M. Lloyd	12 42
437		W. M. Lloyd	92 53

YODER TWP.—1874 AND 1875.

397		Powell Stackhouse	38 70
898		Powell Stackhouse	26 70
440		Powell Stackhouse	40 92
280		Powell Stackhouse	29 14
181		Powell Stackhouse	23 62
137		George Gates	12 71
144		George Gates	13 02
260		Henry Sutton	14 84
400		George Gates (Collins' tract)	37 20
400		—— Jameson	37 20
400		Jacob Crook	37 20
60		Gorgas, Cobick & Sharp	5 58
27	17	Francis Devlin	2 48
200		John Wertz	9 00
400		William Wertz	18 00
12		Emanuel James	6 20
100		Eleanor Seigh	9 30

Seated Lands.

ALSO, at the same time and place, will be sold the following Seated Lands and Lots of Ground on which taxes remain unpaid, and which have been returned to the Commissioners agreeably to the Act of Assembly passed April 20th, 1874:

ADAMS TWP.—1873 AND 1874.

Ac's.	Houses.	Lots.	Owners or Warrantees.	Tax.
1308			Cambria Coal & Iron Co.	$129 32
60			Getty & Co	46 01
550			James Rose	2 41
90			Michael Wolford Est	6 30
155			Joseph Rose	2 63
23			Samuel Pebly	5 38
400			James Barefoot	10 02

ALLEGHENY TWP.—1873 AND 1874.

14			Margaret McMullen	4 06
	2		Margaret McMullen	2 22
	1		James McMullen	58
	1	1	Mary Jane Kelly	3 75
1			Samuel Wilt	2 10

BARR TWP.—1873 AND 1874.

100			Leonard Hiller	15 25
17			Samuel Leamer	3 81
75			Michael Sullivan	1 91
174			Alexander H. Irvin	7 88
30			Bernard Donahoe	1 05
50			William McDonald, Sr	78
100			John Thomas	5 25

BLACKLICK TWP.—1873 AND 1874.

			Henry Egholt	13 92
80			Hammond & Wilson	6 62
589			Mulford & Alters	290 87
150			Ann Owens	19 70
21			David Powell, Sr	4 80
100			John & Jas. Stonebrack	23 48
111			John P. Kersh	9 25
72			John Yont	6 74
	1	1	Joseph Williams' Estate	96
178			Lewis R. Evans	6 84
100			John Coonsellman & J. Bindline	12 15
90			William McConly	18 59
90			Geo. M. Reed & J. Moore	4 86
10			Benj. Gilpatrick	42
100			Moore & Piper	17 00
60			David Rees	9 89
50			Reuben S. Boring	4 07

CAMBRIA TWP.—1873 AND 1874.

425			Owen Cunningham	92 82
70			Paul Clymire	9 36
2¾			George Gurley	1 02
2¾			B. McDermott	78
1¾			Turnpike Company	9 32
13¾			David T. James	95
1075			G. L. Lloyd Estate	40 45

CAMBRIA BOR.—1873 AND 1874.

¼	¼		Catharine Early	2 06
1	1		John Cox	1 95
	1		Martin Lohen	1 27
	¼		Andrew Pfarr	91

CARROLL TWP.—1873 AND 1874.

			Aug. Amerin	6 73
2			Catharine Flanagan	1 23
40	1	1	James Weakland	31

CREST TWP.—1873 AND 1874.

100			Uriah Lloyd	23 94
63			Jacob Nagle	7 54
100			Blanchard & Co	25 50
100			John Gabrial	4 13
70			Uriah Lloyd	18 36
111			Blanchard & Co	11 20

CLEARFIELD TWP.—1873 AND 1874.

200			Bingham & Holliday	101 81
400			Samuel Calvin	66 80
69			A. L. Holliday	24 05
140			Thomas Keyes	17 67
338			Moore & Simpson	97 10
5			A. J. Steel	39
25			Robert Hewit	1 53
215			Lougher & Lloyd	13 11
10			William McGuire	75
41			Reade & Tudor	3 28
200			A. L. Holliday	102 24

CONEMAUGH TWP.—1873 AND 1874.

6			Archibald Horner	2 99
3½	1	1	Conrad Heckroth	8 50
5			Michael Downey	1 23
1¼			Nicholas Knorr	1 65
1			Sarah & Josephine Greve	2 65
24			George Hildebrand	2 89

CONEMAUGH BOR.—1873 AND 1874.

	1	1	Henry Schnable, 1st w'd	11 15
	1	1	Pius Vering, 1st ward	5 66
		1	Widow Atkin, 2d ward	2 78
		1	John Cushon, 2d ward	4 72
	1	1	Mich'l Mahoney, 2d w'd	4 72
		1	A. Copeland, 2d ward	6 60
		¾	Lewis Plitt, 2d ward	12 00
		½	Owen Smuller Est., 2 w.	1 40

CROYLE TWP.—1873 AND 1874.

		1	Cambria Coal & Iron Co	31 72
		1	Thomas Lewis	64
		½	Victor Voegtly	3 39
	1		George W. Dunmire	39
		1	John Finegan	1 00
		1	John Gillespie	1 21
		1	William Grant	1 00
		1	John W. Jones	1 00
	1		Jacob Seese	78
	1	1	Edward Wadsworth	1 78

GALLITZIN BOR.—1847.

		1	Mrs. Mary Coyle	69
		3	Michael Clark	53
1	1	3	Owen McGovern Est	3 45
2	1		John McHugh	3 45
	1	1	Owen Clark Estate	1 73
		1	Mrs. Rushman	69
		1	Robert Troy	26
	1	1	Catharine Parish Est	1 78
	1	1	John Cain	4 60

GALLITZIN TWP.—1873 AND 1874.

149			Roddy Bradley	13 24
	1	1	Andrew Clites, Jr	3 78

GALLITZIN TWP.—CONTINUED.

Ac's.	Houses.	Lots.	Owners or Warrantees.	Tax.
1			Michael Dimond Estate	78
2			James L. Gwin	4 70
1	1	1	Owen McGovern	1 58
3			John McHugh	1 58
	1	1	Owen Clark Estate	1 60
		3	John T. Storm	40
	1	1	Jas. McCullough Estate	1 42

JOHNSTOWN BOR.—1873 AND 1874.

	¾		Martha Frank, 4th ward	36
	¾		Ephraim Frank, 4th w'd	36
	¾		Henry Theiler, 4th w'd.	24
		1	A. J. Haws, 6th ward	1 36
		1	D. Sherer, 6th ward	1 28
	1	1	Henry Martin, 6th ward	42
		1	Conrad Smith, 6th ward	42
		1	James Simons, 6th ward	90
		2	Stephen Varner, 6th w'd	84
		1	Emil Young, 2nd ward	1 25

JACKSON TWP.—1873 AND 1874.

100			P. F. Brown	42 37
50			Lewis Dunmire	2 91
212			John Egar	24 62
200			Ephraim McKelvy	27 84
21			Hiram Beard	1 16
190			Wallace B Stewart	15 65
50			William H Sechler	1 92
52			David Constable	4 11
100			Fred Grove	10 45
200			F P Brown	9 40
90			Jacob Goughnour	21 10
90			Emanuel Helman	2 82
54			George Wagner	1 91
55			Peter Dishong	3 57
211			John Lloyd	10 97
70			Philip Muller	3 84
200			Philip Pringle	10 40
50			Reegle & Co	2 60
53			Daniel Hager	5 59
10			Henry Cooper	1 45

KILLVILLE BOR.—1873 AND 1874.

1	1		C B Ellis	5 76
	1		White & Co	1 05

MUNSTER TWP.—1873 AND 1874.

200			John Noel	16 37
40			John O'Brien	1 96
160			Samuel Calvin	1 60
100			John Noel	5 45

PROSPECT BOR.—1874.

	1		James McFall	31

RICHLAND TWP.—1873 AND 1874.

1	1		Samuel Gardner	1 86
1	1		Patrick Dorsey	78

SUMMITVILLE BOR.—1873 AND 1874.

	1		John Ivory Estate	4 84

SUMMERHILL TWP.—1873 AND 1874.

20			Alsip & Shiner	5 73
100			James Farren	7 62
85			Estate John Farron, Sr	5 85
10			Alice Hughes	1 74
50			Francis McConnell	5 95
300			Patrick McCrossen	23 63
284			Mears, White & Co	69 21
100			Mears, White & Co	24 31
220			Mears, White & Co	2? 62
220			William P. Shell	44 59
12			Daniel Sherbine	7 62
284			Daniel Sherbine	22 11
124			Blair & Shoemaker	11 72
40			Levi Ream	3 50
20			Albert Wilson	1 90
116			Philip George	3 56
150			Philip George	4 85
268			Philip George	2 12
90			William H. Carr	5 67
28			Hiram Crum	80
40			Simon Dimond	5 46
72			David Smay	12 21
105			Estate John Skelly, Sr	10 08
38			Val Meizi	2 40
144			A. Milligan	10 26
130			John C Smay	2 07
50			Catharine Settlemire	3 12
45			Alice Hughes	10 81

SUSQUEHANNA TWP.—1873 AND 1874.

95			James Graham	11 21
100			E. D. Jones	7 08
126			B. F. Douglass	3 96
90			William Pyatt Estate	95

TAYLOR TWP.—1873 AND 1874.

5			Henry Conner	4 73
	1	1	Mrs. Gallaher	1 58
	1		Thomas Kinney	78
	1		John O'Neill	1 58
	1		James H. Wilson	1 70
	1		George Kurtz	60
	1		James Mullen	2 50
1	1		Edward Davis	1 05
1	1		Bridget Scott	2 63

WASHINGTON TWP.—1873 AND 1874.

96			Geo. & Alex Buchanan	9 33
	1		James Burns	45
53			Robert Bartnett	17 17
213			John Brady	16 72
1			Silas Crum	22
40			Evan E. Evans	10 34
50			Sophia Hurd	4 02
4			John Knepper Jr	1 41
2			George Myers	3 15
13			Joseph Miller	9 01
	1	1	Peter Short	2 33
⅝			Samuel Thomas	1 18
	1		Clement Urban	89
84			Christ Allenbaugh	16 25
	1	1	Joseph Bortman	75
	1	1	Jeremiah Burket	1 15
4			Michael Egan	1 15
50			P. P. George	6 08
	1	1	Christ Hager	2 29
3			Samuel McGough	2 05
	1	1	Daniel Helsel	2 59
5			William J. Krise	1 03
130			Charles Johnston	11 54

WILMORE BOR.—1873 AND 1874.

1	1		Adam Horner	3 87
	1		George Dean	78
	1		Harkin Ott Estate	78

WOODVALE BOR.—1873.

	1		Henry S. Smith	3 15

WHITE TWP.—1873 AND 1874.

409			James E. Davis	24 17
274			Edward Flanders	49 92
100			Samuel Milligan	13 38
3			Jackson Kinny	3 86
176			Lyonell Weld	8 99
70			Benjamin Beers	9 17
50			George Braden	4 79
418			B. F. Bell	10 97
52			B. F. Bell, (Scott)	54
102			B. F. Bell, (L. Beers)	1